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BOGDANOV ATTACKS REAGAN'S NUCLEAR STRATEGY

PM291213 Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 24 Oct 82 p 5

[Article by R. Bogdanov, deputy director of the USSR Academy of Sciences Institute of the United States and Canada, under the rubric "With the Weapon of Truth": "Party of War"]

[Text] It is almost 2 years since representatives of the extreme right wing of the American ruling class -- which V.I. Lenin called "the war party" -- settled in the Washington corridors of power. Lenin's description is accurate! With the arrival in power of the Reagan-style Republicans, mostly Californians who have made millions, the cornerstone of U.S. policy has been blind worship of military force. People in Washington are recalling, not without pleasure, that in the period 1948-1970 the United States used its forces on foreign territories to suppress liberation movements on average once every 18 months. The current rulers of the White House regard military force as a means of arranging the world around America according to their own tastes and interests. When you listen to the voices ringing out on the banks of the Potomac today and ponder the meaning of the formulas and recommendations that are fired off as though on a battlefield, you cannot help feeling you are taking part in a play that has been performed before. "Roll back," "contain," "defend the free world," reduce Marxism-Leninism to the "status of ashes of history" and so forth are rejoinders from the drama in many acts known to people on our planet by the name of "the cold war." Washington is now trying to perform it again; only now at a different and considerably more dangerous level than in the fifties.

Since approximately the latter half of the seventies the militarist trend in policy has intensified considerably in the United States. The most shameless representatives of the military-industrual complex, conservatives and racists who have never broken with great-power ideology and illusions of U.S. superiority have entered the American political limelight. Aggressive, chauvinist concepts have been practically implemented in the current Washington administration's foreign policy line. These concepts have been based on the claim of Arms Control and Disarmament Agency Director E. Rostow that "we are living in a prewar, not a postwar world." The Republican Party's program demand stemmed from this: "We will be guided by the need for constant military spending sufficient ultimately to secure military superiority."

The new administration's determination to build up fantastic military spending is inextricably linked with its broad offensive against social spending, for the former made the latter absolutely necessary. Military appropriations for fiscal 1983 have increased to such an extent that $30.12 million will be spent every hour. In its curtailed form, food aid to the poor for the entire year will total a sum sufficient to maintain the U.S. military machine for just 14 days. Some 60 percent of Americans living below the official poverty line are already without state aid. By 1985 the Republicans plan to switch to military purposes 78 percent of all the funds currently earmarked for social needs.

The widely publicized decision on full scale production of the neutron bomb and also the plan for rearming America, which is based on developing and deploying destabilizing strategic systems, are clear evidence of the Reagan administration's intention of fighting and winning a nuclear war, gambling in the process on delivering the first nuclear strike. In the early summer of 1982 detailed reports appeared in the American press regarding the Pentagon's elaboration of a 5-year plan for a nuclear war which would leave the United States the victorious power. At the same time the National Security Council made public the "new" strategic principles of national policy -- to "prevail" over the Soviet Union. This concept is ultimately aimed at "rolling back" the Soviet Union and eliminating its political influence and might. The most bellicose Washington circles have transformed the struggle for people's hearts and minds into a campaign of deliberate deception and lies, half-truth and overt slander: anti-Sovietism is based on the utterly false myth of the "Soviet military threat." This underlines the present campaign against the USSR, which has nothing in common with the ideological struggle or competition. This campaign is nothing other than psychological warfare.

Damaging the Soviet Union has become an end in itself for the Reagan administration. The quest for ways to "narrow the borders of socialism" is a constant component of Washington's course in the international arena. The sovietologist R. Pipes, who is a senior adviser to the President, recently declared that there can be no peaceful relations with the USSR until it abandons its economic and social system.

The antipeople nature of this policy is presented quite nakedly to the American public. The public has seen it as a serious threat not only to peace but also to America's very existence. The results of an analysis carried out in 1979 by the U.S. Congress' Office of Technology Assessment and the Arms Control and Disarmament Agency are again the focus of attention. The Office of Technology Assessment analysis noted that 2/3 of the population in the United States would die as a result of an exchange of nuclear strikes. In conclusion the analysis stated: "The number of dead and also the scale of the devastation to American society and the economy would call into question the U.S. ability ever to revive as an organized, industrial and powerful country." The recent book by Senators Kennedy and Hatfield entitled "The Freeze. How Nuclear War Can be Prevented" says: "General nuclear war would mean the death of the economy, political and social life and maybe even the physical death of the entire United States."

Something that is very characteristic of U.S. feeling today is the fear of broad circles of the country's public that their President is so out of touch with the realities of life and is under such pressure from advisers urging him to embark on "appropriate military reactions" that he may decide to unleash a nuclear catastrophe. The INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE recently described this situation as the President's "psychological isolation" from the potential victims of that catastrophe. The paper suggested to the head of the White House an unusual new procedure for issuing the command for the start of a nuclear war. A capsule containing the coded commands should be sewn into the chest of a volunteer, who would follow the President everywhere carrying a big kitchen knife. If the President decided to begin a nuclear war, he would have to kill the volunteer with his own hands and extract the capsule containing the code for relaying the appropriate commands. The paper notes: "He would have to look at the body and realize what the death of an innocent man is like. Blood on the White House carpet could be the reality to stop the President."

The attempts to revive U.S. "imperial might" and to ensure America's hegemonic pretensions in the world as a counterweight to the objective realities that have long been developing are lending a very dangerous resonance to the arms race. President Reagan was put in power by forces that do not recognize or accept the changes in the modern world. They operate under the slogan that America cannot tolerate the new situation in the world and -- which is the main point -- refuses to come to terms with it.

The main danger of Washington's current policy in the nuclear sphere is that it generates feelings of pessimism and of the inevitability of catastrophe. The "apostles-cum-gravediggers" are deliberately sowing illusions that nuclear conflict is acceptable.

The Soviet Union rejects the somber theory that manking has no other road than to accumulate mountains of weapons and prepare for war. The growth of the danger of war must not be underestimated, but it is even more mistaken to fail to see the potential for creating an insurmountable barrier in the way of war and securing a breakthrough toward improved international relations. The Soviet side proceeds from the premise that no contradictions between states or groups of states, no differences in social system, way of life or ideology, and no momentary interests are of greater price than the need common to all peoples -- the need to prevent war.

Many Western figures speak of the need for trust in relations between states. But what would be most conducive to this? Abandoning the preparation for war. Why do those who call for trust not follow the USSR's example and pledge not to be the first to use nuclear weapons? They also say that matters must not be reduced only to nuclear weapons? They also say that matters must not be reduced only to nuclear weapons; conventional weapons also exist. Indeed they do. For this reason the Soviet Union is insisting on the need for all states to adopt a pledge not to use force or the threat of force at all in their relations.

Those who seek to belittle the significance of the USSR's peace-loving initiative say that our country's renunciation of the first use of nuclear weapons is not amenable to verification.

In this connection it is appropriate to recall the remark of Marshal D.F. Ustinov, USSR defense minister, that our decision is by no means a verbal assurance but a specific action helping to consolidate the material foundations of international security.

The champions of the first use of nuclear weapons should not avoid reality and forget that the advantages stemming from the preemptive use of nuclear weapons will not lead to victory. Given the present state of warning systems and the combat readiness of the Soviet Union's strategic nuclear forces, the United States will not produce a disarming strike. It will not be possible to avoid an all-destroying retaliatory attack. Anyone who hopes to "knock out" the enemy with a single strike is passing sentence on himself.

The Soviet Union holds out its hand to all states that want to maintain and develop good relations with us. That goes for the United States as well. From a viewpoint of long-term principled policy, the deterioration of relations between the USSR and the United States does not accord with Washington's interests either. The American people, like all other peoples, want to live in peace. Concern for peace is dominant in the USSR's policy. In his reply to Venezuelan politicians and public figures L.I. Brezhnev wrote: "In order to defend peace, collective action on the part of all states, large and small, and all peace-loving forces, irrespective of their ideological views and political convictions, is now more necessary than ever."

ZERO OPTION 'TOTALLY UNACCEPTABLE' TO USSR

LD300742 Moscow TASS in English 0734 GMT 30 Oct 82

[Text] Moscow October 30 TASS -- "Washington's stand at the talks is based on President Reagan's notorious 'zero option', an option which is totally unacceptable to our country," Georgiy Kuznetsov writes in KRASNAYA ZVEZDA, analysing the course of the Soviet-American talks in Geneva on the limitation of nuclear weapons in Europe. The author points out that the adoption of Reagan's proposal would be tantamount to the USSR's unilateral disarmament. "In their attempt to lay the blame at the wrong door, American representatives are speculating on the Soviet Union's allegedly 'one-sided stand', as Moscow does not agree to scrap all of its missiles without a reciprocal step from the American side." "The principle of equality and equal security of the sides is the fundamental principle, to which the USSR invariably adheres," Georgiy Kuznetsov stresses.

Georgiy Kuznetsov recalls that the Soviet proposals provide for the creation of a vast European zone of reduction and limitation of nuclear weapons from the Arctic Ocean to Africa, from the middle of the Atlantic to the Urals. It is proposed to reduce in that zone the medium-range nuclear weapons (that is with a range from one thousand kilometres and more, but not intercontinental ones) in such a way that there be not more than 300 units of weapons of this class on the side of the USSR and on the side of NATO each in five years. All types of medium-range nuclear means -- both missiles and aircraft (which the USA would like not to take into account) -- are to be reduced.

"It depends on how realistic the approach of the USA will be whether the European nuclear keg will be further increased, or be drastically cleared," the author writes in conclusion. The Soviet side declares for the latter option, which meets the interests of all peoples."

MOSCOW TV CARRIES 'STUDIO 9' PROGRAM 30 OCT

OW302145 Moscow Domestic Television Service in Russian 0945 GMT 30 Oct 82

['Studio 9' program moderated by Prof Valentin Sergeyevich Zorin, political observer of Soviet televison and radio; with Valentin Mikhaylovich Falin, first deputy chief of the International Information Department of the CPSU Central Committee, and Nikolay Vladimirovich Shishlin, head of a group of consultants of a CPSU Central Committee department]

[Text] [Zorin] Hello, comrades. We are meeting once again in Studio 9 of the Ostankino television center for our monthly program in which we discuss important problems of international life. Valentin Mikhaylovich Falin first deputy chief of the International Information Department of the CPSU Central Committee, and Nikolay Vladimirovich Shishlin, head of a group of consultants of a CPSU Central Committee department, are taking part in our discussion today. Among the many letters which "Studio 9" has received recently, including your letters in which questions are asked regarding current events in international life, there are many -- and I would even say, very many letters -- the authors of which talk about general problems and ask about the processes, profound processes, which have been taking place recently in the international arena, processes which have not only led to a deterioration in the international situation but have actually brought about the development of a new situation, a quite dangerous one in fact, in the international political arena.

What has happened to the world political mechanism? What is it so out of tune, asks (Vasiliy Petrovich Andreyev), a Leningrad engineer, in his letter. What will become of the world? Where will the current trend of political events lead us tomorrow? There are many such questions in your letters. It is obvious that they worry many of you and I think that we will start our talk today with an attempt to answer such questions; I would like to ask you, Valentin Mikhaylovich, to begin our talk today along those lines.

[Falin] The question, of course, is extremely important and at the same time very broad. Where is the world heading? What is awaiting it in the near future or in the more distant future? What has happened? Why indeed does the current situation worry us? Why are we again talking about the danger of war as being a real danger? Have the premises that hinder the cooperation of peoples changed or have other processes taken over and created the current complex situation?

Importance of Detente

If we were to summarize all that has been said in recent days from the rostrum of the UN General Assembly -- which is now in session in New York -- then, despite all the differences in the outlook, positions and interests of the states, one idea was expressed by the overwhelming majority: anxiety for the world, anxiety over what the current arms race will lead to, the arms race which has been imposed on the people by the United States and some of its NATO allies. The anxiety is associated with the fact that the talks on many aspects of disarmament, on real problems of contemporary international life, are making no headway, no progress.

Not long ago, Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, speaking in Baku, stated that the Soviet Union for many years and even for many decades has been striving for the relaxation of world tension. He revealed our attitude towards relaxation and what the Soviet Union and the CPSU means by it. Leonid Ilich said that relaxation is primarily a general inclination of states and their leaders not towards preparation for war and hostility to other states but toward peaceful cooperation with them. It is normal communication between countries and peoples, honest observance of the norms of international law, respect for the sovereignty of every country, and noninterference in each other's internal affairs. Finally, it is the constant aspiration to help by practical deeds to curb the arms race that has engulfed the world, the aspiration to strengthen security on the basis of the gradual deepening of mutual trust on a just, reciprocal basis. In essence, this is the philosophy of detente.

This is the philosophy of the policy of the Soviet state, which does not claim any special rights and privileges for the Soviet Union, for our friends and allies; a policy which stems from the belief that all the states must recognize -- and not just recognize -- but must make certain principles a rule in their practical activity and not depart from these principles if the political climate suddenly becomes fickle and a breeze from some direction becomes a little chilly. Even in the last century the great German poet and thinker Goethe said that a lack of principles will sooner or later lead to bankrupcty. If it was true even then, then it is twice, three times as true today and is applicable to both politics and the economy and to the entire complex relationship among states.

Detente can not be just an invocation, it can not be just a declaration which is presented to peoples during holidays as a calming medicine or as a method justifying the activity of one state opposing another. If we are to approach what we are concerned about today from these broader positions, then we are also right to say what our party said at the 24th and 25th congresses, what was said at the 26th congress: There is no other sensible alternative to detente.

[Shishlin] I would like to say that from those questions that Valentin Sergeyevich read out I sensed that the comrades at times see the matter as being that of a certain movement occurring in the world and in the development of international life, and that the cycle is simply becoming worse. Nonetheless, this is not so. If we ask ourselves: Has the world become better and has it become safer? We would probably have to answer that the world is becoming better but unfortunately, it is indeed also becoming more dangerous. At the same time, in my opinion, certain very serious fundamental factors are being interspersed in this general picture of the world. Is it not a fact that the antinuclear movement that has not only involved millions of people -- not only influential political circles which incidentally are not at all necessarily in opposition and for whom in any case the road to power is not inaccessible -- but also traverses and overrides those class and social boundaries that exist in various countries?

[Falin] It is precisely because the struggle for peace is drawing in broader sections of the population, people of different ideologies and different political sympathies and antipathies, that peace is becoming that common denominator that unites people and draws them in to active struggle. Precisely for this reason the enemies of detente, those who count on force in world politics, are using more and more cheap -- if I may express myself thus -- methods to bewilder people, to inject arguments and reasoning into discussions which essentially are completely unrelated to the matter. They appeal not to people's reason but to their instincts. They frighten people.

One may go so far as to compare pop music, which it is doubtful that it has enriched civilization, to the U.S. leaders who want to create a type of pop politics, a policy which seems comprehensible to the man in the street, as it is often expressed in the West. However, this policy does not and cannot bear any direct relation to genuine policies, to this complex, very comprehensive and very multifaceted process, for politics is a very serious business.

[Zorin] Here, in my opinion, an inevitable question arises with regard to what we are discussing. Ten years ago, the leaders of capitalist states and primarily the United States took certain steps directed at detente. You know that the detente process, which we began discussing today, is not a unilateral process. It presupposes that we have someone to talk to, that we have partners. So, our partners came to this process of detente. Now, ten years later, their position -- including primarily that of the U.S. leaders -- is hostile to detente. Either we have no partner or there is a partner with whom it is very difficult to conduct a dialogue on these matters. The question arises: What happened? Why do the present Washington leaders reject that which they regarded as acceptable at the beginning of the seventies? Why does the course of the Republican Reagan differ from the course of the Republican Nixon? What is the reason? Does it lie in the people, in changed policies or does it lie in more general reasons? Let us try to answer this question.

Changes in U.S. Policy

[Shishlin] This is, of course, a broad question and incidentally there is an unusual difficulty here. At times it is more complicated to talk about the past than it is to talk about the future. Well, if we think what has changed since then -- in other words since the seventies -- of course a lot has changed. In my opinion, of course, the achievements of the seventies on the level of political detente were continually clouded by the fact that we were not able -- not through any fault of our own -- to make progress along the path to military detente.

And the absence of military detente washed away those elements of trust which arose at that time regarding relations between countries having different social systems, including relations between the USSR and the United States. This idea is quite rightly and firmly established -- of course nobody takes it upon himself to dispute it, it is correct. A certain trust between states and political figures is, of course, required so that the matter of detente will stand firm. I would like to add that a certain courage is required, courage to reject prejudices, to reject preconceptions.

Unfortunately the U.S. Administration did not sparkle with such courage either while Carter was in the White House nor did it increase when this Californian team headed by Ronald Reagan became established.

[Zorin] Although they believe that they are acting very courageously.

[Shishlin] Yes. They act couragously in a theatrical way, but not in a political way, because there is a major defect in the political philosophy of this group. Their principle is something like this: Yesterday is better than today and the day before yesterday is better than yesterday. From this viewpoint proceed all these doctrines directed at ensuring military superiority over the socialist world. It gives rise to simply outrageous views on limited nuclear war; they even talk about a rational nuclear war.

Here we have to say that, of course, policies are made by people. Policies are made by people. We are talking today not about philosphy but about international affairs. But of course we all know that the role of personality in history may have either a plus sign or a thick minus sign against it.

[Falin] Undoubtedly, however, Nikolay Vladimirovich and Valentin Sergeyevich, you will probably agree here that the objective factors which are the basis for adopting decisions in any state, including the United States, are frequently assessed differently. I will cite a simple example. A Geneva protocol on banning chemical weapons was finally ratified in 1975 by the United States after 50 years of deliberation. Half a century is a long enough period in which to become sufficiently mature for such a positive, constructive act. One must add that sufficiently sharp debate within the American leadership preceeded the decision regarding the further plans of the United States on precisely whether or not to develop and produce chemical weapons. The U.S. Air Force command, together with the commands of some other types of forces, insisted in the beginning of 1975 that the United States develop and produce binary chemical weapons. It was ready then. But the American Administration of that period adopted a decision in favour of banning of chemical weapons, in favour of rejecting them. After 5 years, this decision was actually reviewed and cast aside. A subjective factor plays a role here, however, undoubtedly a greater role than that played by objective material factors.

A turn in American policy, in many instances, is explained by these material factors, by the fact that sometime in the middle of the seventies a new generation, a new technology of weapons was developed. Winged missiles as well as a neutron weapon, which in fact could already be produced, all the binary and chemical recipes and other weapons have become available. In short, from this new technology, somebody was keen to draw new policy conclusions. The coming to power of new people, in this case, has undoubtedly expedited this process, but this naturally is not all. Sometime in the second half of the seventies, the U.S. dependence on foreign sources of energy and raw materials was exposed and became even more obvious. This problem could also be solved through cooperation with other states and by the sensible organization of world economic ties.

The United Nations, in fact, is discussing the problem of democratization of world economic ties. But the democratization -- I emphasize the word democratization -- of world economic ties did not agree with the conception defended by some of Reagan's predesessors, but most of all it did not agree with that defended by the current administration itself. They considered that the United States would be guaranteed sufficient supplies of energy from its chosen sources under the condition of absolute U.S. control over these sources.

This attitude gave birth to the idea of the Rapid Deployment Forces. This attitude also gave birth to programs of additional arms, rearmament programs, or requirements, in essence, of all major components of the American military potential. The United States has colossal problems. It has the task to choose between one or another types of development. There are 15 million unemployed in the country...

[Shishlin interrupts] This is according to trade union data.

[Falin] The official data do not differ much...

[Zorin interrupts] There are 13 million on the basis of the official data.

[Falin] Yes, there are 13, but even the trade unions do not take everybody into account because these statistics do not include those who have recently graduated from schools and who have never worked before.

[Shishlin] By the way, this is the highest level of unemployment in the United States in the past 41 years.

Costs of Arms Race

[Zorin] We are saying that the arms race significantly increases the danger of a thermonuclear catastrophy. This is undisputed and it is clear to the television viewers. But the arms race, in addition to these apocalyptic consequences, already penetrates into the everyday life of all the countries and greatly influences the everyday life of all people today, everybody who is listening to us now and everyone who is watching the television programs of our opponents. This is not an abstract discourse. This concerns everybody both now and in the future.

[Shishlin] There are resources today which are being wasted, so to speak. That is simply unlawful extravagance. And there are resources which are overlooked in terms of tomorrow's interests. When in these conditions, in spite of common sense and contrary to the interests of humanity living on the threshhold of the approaching millennium, which is in fact not so far away, resources are being used for the arms race and when the United States categorically refuses to agree on the principle of military parity, then, of course, such are the U.S. economic results which we have already mentioned.

This year, for example, the United States has broken another bankruptcy record. This is the highest level in 50 years. Over 15,000 various firms went bankrupt this year...

[Zorin interrupts] Not just in 50 years, Nikolay Vladimirovich, but since the great crisis of the thirties.

[Shishlin] After the so-called great depression. Now, as is generally known, the mid-term elections are being held in the United States and the following is Reagan's characteristic call on the eve of these elections: Give us more time.

In the past 2 years, the Reagan administration has set some records. It will be interesting to see what records it can set in the remaining period of its reign in Washington. I think that we should say now sufficiently clearly and distinctly that the arms race is becoming simply an unlawful luxury for humanity in the eighties.

The comrades have probably heard -- if not, then I will remind them -- that over a considerably long period a group of noted public and political activists from various countries has united into the so-called Palme Committee. They have been working quite fruitfully and persistently and as a result, a work has been published entitled "Common Security" [last two words in English] [shows a book]. In translation it means "Security for All." In this report the Palme Committee quite fairly states that unemployment, inflation and the threat of the world recession is caused to a greater extent by military factors than by economic ones. The total world military expenditure this year will amount to $650 billion. This is quite an amount! This is the price paid by humanity! This price means... You are right, Valentin Sergeyevich, when you say that this price is a cut in health programs, in educational programs and in housing construction or that this is the horrible price which affects the living conditions of workers and has led today to mass unemployment in the capitalist world.

[Falin] The economic factors of the arms race are significant, of course, and it is fair to discuss them a great deal, and seriously. We are right, of course, to say that unemployment, at least the level of unemployment in capitalist countries is, in general, the result of the arms race, of those economic military programs which are carried out by the United States and by a number of other Western countries instead of programs aimed at the improvement of the population's living standards. This is obvious.

[Shishlin] By the way, when everyone is guessing now how the U.S. economic situation will perform in the forthcoming period -- and we all know very well that during this year they have constantly promised themselves a certain rejuvenation of the economy which in fact is not occuring -- it is obvious that a continuation and growth of military expenditures could, of course, make the eighties extremely lean years, simply gloomy years in the capitalist economy. Although I do not want to say that we are totally protected against these heavy consequences. Alas, unfortunately we are also unprotected against them.

[Falin] I would like to note another aspect of the issue. The arms race and the creation and accumulation of very destructive types and means of staging wars in themselves create a danger of conflict. On the one hand, there is an exhaustion of resources in states in terms of energy and raw material deficits which are noticeable even now; the same energy and materials are used for totally unproductive purposes and are harmful for man. There is also a possibility of an unforseen risk associated with the arms race. On the other hand, it is different when political arguments or some internal events in one country or another, say in Africa, Asia or Latin America, are taking place against the background of greater or lesser calm, more or less controlled development of an event. Once again, it is different when such conflicts or aguments take place at a time of great tension, when missiles, airplanes and everything of which the military potential of a country consists is on call.

Meanwhile, the Americans, the U.S. leadership, without concealing their intentions, have set the task of imposing on socialist countries, and this means on the whole world, a competition to create even more modern types of weapons. They are now talking about a thinking weapon, although perhaps any person would prefer a thinking politician to a thinking weapon.

They even want to create nonnuclear types of weapons, which by their repercussions could be compared with using a nuclear weapon against the so-called potential enemy. This side of the matter, when the arms race is used as a method of draining the blood from the other side, as a method for creating difficulties for the other side -- as Leonid Ilich Brezhnev said, they are looking for personal benefits in the disadvantages of others -- this policy is faulty in its foundation. It sets an unconstructive task. It sets tasks which are not only alien to the detente policy but also alien in their foundation to any soberminded person, to any attempt to see the world in a better state than it has been before.

Anything the United States tries to implement now by a full-court "press" [last word in English] figuratively speaking, methods which are relevant in sports but are totally inapplicable to politics...

[Shishlin interrupts] That is a good simile.

[Falin] This is not a gain for humanity and this is not a gain for political thought, nor a positive enrichment for human experience. On the contrary, this is a reduction in the years in which humanity may live constructively and usefully for all the people, because the position of strength policy is, in the end, a threat to use that strength. This is an attempt to put the other side under pressure, to create an unprofitable situation for the other side and to utilize this situation to achieve unilateral benefits.

These are serious, very serious issues and when positions of strength are discussed in the West we must clearly understand that it is not simply hot air or some verbal threat that we are talking about. A very powerful material base underpins these threats. The United States plans to spend 2.3 trillion dollars on the arms race in the coming 5-year period. These are not simply paper dollars; they are concrete material means for waging war against which a conterbalance must be created to prevent their use and against which we must somehow defend ourselves.

Naturally, many basically unnecessary concerns arise for our people and the other socialist countries -- and in fact for all mankind -- which we could have eliminated long ago if all countries, of course, continued a consistent policy of detente.

[Zorin] It seems to me, as we analyze the present situation in the international arena, that it is essential to pay attention to the following characteristic circumstance. During the first stage of detente, for instance, when it was beginning, beginning contrary to the wishes of extremely influential circles, these circles retreated with a snarl; they were forced to retreat. During the second period they began a counteroffensive, and they have been quite successful in their policy against detente. Today, an impression is being created that we now find ourselves in a period when the opponents of detente are not only simply assailing one or another already achieved concrete result of detente but are even setting for themselves the task of exploding the entire policy of detente in general and of demolishing this political process.

Now if this is so, and it appears to be so, then it seems that the period ahead -- and I have in mind not some remote time but the most immediate future, for instance the present moment or may be the immediate months ahead -- will be of enormous significance for the course of the political process throughout the world. Now what do you say to this, Valentin Mikhaylovich?

[Falin] You are absolutely right, Valentin Sergeyevich, in stressing the significance of the present moment. The 1982-83 period is not simply a regular calendar period, although there are no time boundaries in politics as politics is an ongoing process. But nonetheless, many things are being decided and decades of development are being programmed during these years. Why can we speak in such an insufficiently categoric way? Well, let us state the issue simply. The United States is realizing a program to create new intercontinental missiles and new Ohio-class submarines with Trident I and then Trident II, and a program to construct a new bomber. Now, when all these means have been established and all this has been committed to the production line, when the plants have been built, all of this no longer becomes simply a decoration for politics, they become an active factor or politics. The plants must operate. Capitalists have invested enormous funds into these plants, and you know, being a specialist on the United States, that more than 15,000 pushers work at the U.S. Congress. They are mainly ...

[Zorin interrupts] Lobbyists (lobbisty).

[Falin] Yes, the so-called lobbyists, who are representatives of military concerns and companies, court the congressmen and induce them to adopt decisions favorable to the interests of military concerns.

This is a powerful force. People and capitalists who have invested their funds in the development of new branches and new plants want to see these funds produce dividends and profits, considerable profits. Profits in U.S. military production are four times greater than average profits in civilian construction. This is a very serious motivation.

Difference in U.S., Soviet Approach

We do not set ourselves a task of military superiority nor of pursuing a policy from a position of strength because we consider that it is acceptable and possible for us to politically normalize all problems at the conference table. However, the United States considers that a position of strength is the most advantageous and even the major argument in politics.

This is not a difference in words, a difference in semantics or a difference in political tastes. It is a difference in substance. And when we say that presently at this time and during these years the question is being decided as to which path mankind will embark on in the future, or which path mankind will be pushed onto in the future contrary to the real and objective needs of the people, of course we cannot discount all this.

[Shishlin] Valentin Mikhaylovich, I agree with you, but nonetheless, it seems to me there is another side to this matter, precisely the fact that after all the world today is not supported by two whales, three whales or even by four whales. [alluding to Russian fairy-tale] The world is multipolar...

[Zorin interrupts] And we have more than one interlocutor and more than one partner.

[Shishlin] Yes, and in this regard, of course, we are right in saying that after all, with the present distribution of world forces, tens and tens of young liberated countries, and even not so young states, have essentially become sufficiently active subjects of international relations; and if previously their voices went unheard, then now their voices are sufficiently noticeable and ponderable. And in this sense Leonid Ilich Brezhnev put it quite accurately in Baku -- and I would like to cite this -- when he said that the Soviet Union wholly supported the principle that there should be an increased role in international affairs for those states which have become liberated from the colonial or semicolonial yoke and have embarked on the road of independence and progress. We are convinced, Leonid Ilich emphasized, that these countries' policies are capable of exercising a beneficial influence on the world situation.

The Soviet Union indeed supports the increasing role of regional organizations of liberated countries, and all these numerous countries in the current international politics are now undoubtedly already our partners -- sufficiently active partners -- and I think that socialist countries, in their persistent search for paths to a lasting and secure peace, can count on the understanding and support of this numerous group of countries.

[Zorin] Insofar as we have touched upon the problems of our other political partners in the international arena, I would like to broach one concrete question -- simply because there have been numberous letters regarding it -- and as you, Valentin Mikhaylovich, to answer this question.

New FRG Government

In connection with the change of government in Bonn -- and Bonn is one of our important partners in the international arena -- it is well known that there has been a lot of speculation in the bourgeois, the U.S. press. This indeed excites a lot of interest, and with our audience as well. I ask you, albeit briefly, to broach this question in the course of our discussion.

[Falin] Valentin Sergeyevich, before answering your concrete question, I would like to say, as a supplement to Nikolay Vladimirovich's reasoning, that to a certain extent the United States' transition to these aggressive, provocative policies from the position of strength is in fact a reaction to the positive processes in the world about which you spoke.

This is a response to the fact that the world is not composed of only two states but has become multipolar, that there are many partners in the world and that in fact every state wants to have its own place under the sun and has the right to have it -- a response by the imperialist circles of the West to these just needs, to the just desires of peoples.

If you will, this is also a response to the police of detente, to the results of the policy of detente which Western Europe has become aware of, has particularly distinctly become aware of in recent years. If we try to say or define which country most reaped the fuits of detente, then without contradicting the truth, we must probably say that it was the FRG. This both determined its active participation in the process of detente at a certain stage and also probably determined to a great extent those processes that are unfolding around this country and also to a significant degree within the country itself.

The FRG has been our very active partner in recent years, both in the political and economic fields. We would like to proceed from the fact that those who are now in power in this country will appreciate these results, that they will not take the fruits of detente lightly, the results of joint, large-scale work. These results, as numerous data show, still enjoy the most widespread support of the population of this country.

Of course we cannot ignore statements of the kind that now the FRG has no greater task, no greater problem, than to become intimate with the United States and eliminate that position that certain FRG politicians call equidistance from the United States and the Soviet Union. FRG public figures now in power state that the FRG must be closer to the United States. Of course we have no intention of prescribing what the FRG can or cannot do. In the final analysis every government decides for itself. This was the point of both the Helsinki settlements and generally those agreements that we and other socialist countries concluded with the FRG.

However, on past experience, we might say that it now depends on the FRG -- and primarily on it alone -- whether it retains that place in European world politics that it acquired in the past with such great difficulty.

USSR-PRC Relations

[Zorin] Now today we have already touched on many important provisions of Leonid Ilich Brezhnev's Baku speech. I would like to dwell on another provision of this speech where Leonid Ilich said that detente cannot be and should not be the monopoly of some separate geographical zone or any one region of the world. In connection with this, Leonid Ilich said that the Soviet Union would consider it very important to normalize and gradually improve relations between the USSR and the People's Republic of China.

Now, inso far as we have received very many letters on this topic, I would like to ask you, Nikolay Vladimirovich, to dwell at least briefly on this problem.

[Shishlin] The Soviet Union has constantly come out for normalizing relations with the PRC. But it is quite another matter that if not winds then at least some breezes which were more or less warm to some degree sprang up in the summer of 1982 in Soviet-Chinese relations.

The Soviet Union proceeds from the fact that good relations between our country and China would correspond with the interests of the two countries' peoples and they would correspond to the cause of peace.

Quite a lot is presently being written in the Western press now and a lot is being said about the Soviet-Chinese consultations. Well, Soviet-Chinese consultations have been held and are held from time to time and they are being held at present. But of course, everybody is asking the question: What will be the result of these consultations? What will be the fruit of the Soviet-Chinese contacts?

One of the Chinese leaders, Premier of the State Council Zhao Ziyang, assessed the prospects in the following way: Not a little time will be required, he said, to improve relations between China and the USSR. Well, it is clear that the task of improving relations is a mutual one and that it is necessary to take steps towards one another. Then both the distance will be decreased and there will be a certain economy in terms of time. But I will reiterate that this task of course is a mutual one.

Attracting attention to itself is another idea which is being very actively discussed in the Western press. According to it, the West is supposedly faced with a situation in which Beijing has simply decided to play the Soviet hand in connection with the fact that the Reagan administration is continuing sufficiently actively to support its relations with Taiwan, particularly in the military sphere. Now in Beijing....

[Zorin interrupts] To play this hand means to apply pressure on the United States by this....

[Shishlin interrupts] Yes, with some kind of [corrects himself] to engage in some kind of dialogue with the Soviet Union. Well, now in Beijing this is being categorically denied. They are categorically declaring that the Chinese leadership is not thinking of playing the Soviet hand or any other hand.

Now it is understandable, of course, that various concrete situations which arise in international affairs can be used in politics. But as far as the Soviet position is concerned, it is invariably dictated not by any momentary considerations; it is dictated by the deep interests of our country and it proceeds from the fact that a real normalization of relations with the PRC would be for the good of the Chinese and Soviet peoples and for the good of the cause of peace in Asia and the whole world.

I think that the genuine interests of China also lie in this plane.
Incidentally, I would like to immediately make a reservation that we by no means look at all international problems in the same way. There are many very serious things, particularly in international affairs, which separate us from China, from today's China, from ideas on foreign policy tasks which the Chinese leaders entertain today. So complexities should not be understated. They exist and they have not been fabricated. But it is quite another matter that if there is good will, if there is a readiness to build relations on the basis of common sense, reason and good-neighborliness, then, of course, with this kind of political reservoir [zapas] and with this kind of political frame of mind any road can be traversed and this need not take forever.

[Zorin] Nikolay Vladimirovich, I would like to put a little more pressure on you in regard to this topic and ask you to answer the following question. Now it is known that certain political processes have been occuring within China recently, in particular, they were expressed during the course of and in the decisions made by the 12th CPC Congress. Now the question is: Do these processes have an influence on Beijing's foreign policy course?

[Shishlin] Now Valentin Sergeyevich, you yourself know the answer; you are simply enticing us, yes. [laughs] Of course they have an influence, of course they do. Generally, this last congress of the CPC was no ordinary congress. It undoubtedly consolidated those changes in China that occured after the death of Mao Zedong. But in my personal opinion, and I must make a reservation here, the situation in China nonetheless remains fluid [podvizhnoy]. Of course no freezing of the situation has occured there. Changes are occuring in the top echelon of the leadership, at the middle level; but the matter does not lie in these changes alone. The matter lies in the fact that the political tones in China are perpetually acquiring some kind of different ring.

[Falin] You could say that Chinese policy at times is formulated in Chinese characters and all known Chinese dictionaries cannot help in deciphering it.

[Shishlin] Yes, now I just would like to describe an episode which, as a matter of fact, recently occurred in China. The army newspaper JIEFANGJUN BAO came out with an extremely extensive article of a political and ideological character which essentially cast doubts on everything that had been done in China within the framework of the Four Modernizations policy. Now this was like thunder on a clear day in Beijing and in China itself. Now some time passed and this very same newspaper carried an even more extensive article in which, in the most detailed way, it subjected its own position to criticism. Now this is the paper of military circles.

Now unfortunately over the past decades [we] had to contend with this kind of policy in China which cast more than a heavy shadow on Soviet-Chinese relations. Therefore we would very much like to believe that bad experiences can also be useful occasionally and that it will induce China into responding to those clear political statements that are being made at the most authoritative level by our country -- statements favoring the normalization of Soviet-Chinese relations.

[Zorin] Thank you. Well now, in concluding our discussion today I would like to return to the topic to which we devoted our main attention, the topic of detente and the difficulties it meets.

Prospects for Detente

Now, insofar as we have analyzed the situation concretely, this analysis was inevitably linked to various negative factors. In any event, many negative factors had to be discussed. But we do not wish you, comrade television viewers, to leave your televisions at the conclusion of our talk in what is called.... [interrupted]

[Shishlin] And a week before the 65th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution.

[Zorin] We would not want you to leave with a heavy heart. It is not just a matter of not wanting to spoil your spirits on the eve of the holiday but primarily because -- as I see it -- the real and objective picture, the political picture, is not confined and is by no means confined to only negative factors. Now Valentin Mikhaylovich, what do you say to this?

[Falin] Analyzing the negative and difficult moments of the contemporary international situation, we should not lose sight of the main trends that determine the general development of mankind and determine the course of world affairs.

The analysis of the world situation and of the prospects for its development made at the 26th congress have been completely confirmed by events that have occurred since that time -- completely. Along with the active and very dangerous activities of the aggressive forces of imperialism, we are observing processes which have perhaps never been seen before. Nikolay Vladimirovich has already mentioned the expansion of the antiwar movement. The idea of averting war, the idea of disarmament and the idea of concord and cooperation between states for the security of the people have probably never gripped such broad masses in peace time as they have today. Surely this is reassuring. Should we not make the corresponding deductions from the fact that essentially the most authoritative people in the United States are against the policy of aggression and the policy of the arms race which are being imposed by the present U.S. Administration, people who in previous administrations had government responsibilities.

[Shishlin] Eight out of 10 Americans are for improving relations with the Soviet Union.

[Falin] Right, and that is why Reagan set himself the task not of freezing nuclear arms or arms in general but of freezing the antiwar movements. This is why Reagan is striving to somehow compromise this movement and to decapitate it or to direct this movement against the socialist countries.

Undoubtedly we are witnesses to the fact that the political consciousness of government figures and of governments not only in socialist countries appeals for concrete acts in the name of peace and in the name of security. Sooner or later -- and we would like to think that this will happen not later but sooner -- this determination will break through and force those who are attempting to knock mankind from the path of detente to retreat, and mankind will return to this tested and proven path.

[Zorin] It was no coincidence that in his speech Leonid Ilich spoke about the people's common sense and instinct for survival.

[Falin] Yes, and I would like to amplify this with a reference to Leonid Ilich Brezhnev's reply to a group of Venezuelan political and public figures. He appealed for unity of the forces of those who understand the meaning of the threat of war and the threat of a nuclear war today and those who see how great the forces and potentials are of the champions of peace, of people who not only want to safeguard our planet from a nuclear catstrophe but who are full of will and determination to do this.

[Zorin] Well, our time on the air has run out. It remains for me to thank you, my colleagues, for taking part in our talk and you, comrade television viewers. And so, until our next meeting here in our Studio 9, thank you.

WEEKLY 'INTERNATIONAL OBSERVERS ROUNDTABLE'

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["International Observers Roundtable" program with Boris Andrianov, foreign political commentator of all-union radio; Igor Petrovich Belyayev, foreign political editor of LITERATURNAYA GAZETA; and Vadim Nikolayevich Nekrasov, international observer of KOMMUNIST]

[Text] [Andrianov] Hello, comrades. Taking part in our meeting at the roundtable todar are Igor Petrovich Belyayev, editor of the foreign political department of LITERATURNAYA GAZETA and doctor of economic sciences, and Vadim Nikolayevich Nekrasov, international observer of the journal KOMMUNIST.

Brezhnev Speech

Leonid Ilich Brezhnev made a speech in the Kremlin this week at a meeting of commanders of the country's armed forces. The Soviet leader's speech drew the attention of broad circles of the international public and aroused many responses abroad. Such great interest is quite understandable for the main content of Leonid Ilich's speech was problems connected with the struggle for peace in our complicated times. Two trends are confronting each other in world politics today. One is the line of the United States and those who follow it, directed at deepening tension, at maximum exacerbation of the situation. Again confirming the course of the Soviet Union, Comrade Brezhnev stressed that our line is detente and strengthening of international security. We will not deviate from this, the Soviet leader said. We will step up our efforts and retain the initiative in international affairs.

Noting the further complication of the situation in the world arena, Leonid Ilich pointed out that the international situation obliges us to double, treble, our efforts in the struggle to preserve peace and to lessen the threat of nuclear war which hangs over mankind. The state of affairs on our planet gives rise to serious anxiety among millions of people, for they are witnesses to the frenzied attacks being undertaken by imperialism against the forces of peace and socialism. This even further aggravates the international situation which is already seriously complicated by the fact that imperialist forces have relied on a senseless build-up of military might, thereby playing irresponsibly with the fate of people. Today in various countries many representatives of the most varied strata of the population which formerly stood aside from international politics understand ever more clearly and precisely where the threat to peace comes from.

They have understood the source of this danger, and this has led to ever wider and more powerful action in defense of peace, against the course aimed at the arms race and at confrontation, which could lead to world thermonuclear catastrophe.

Disarmament Action Week

[Nekrasov] As you may recall, comrades, today is the last day of the week of action for disarmament, a yearly event conducted at the initiative -- by the decision, shall we say -- of the UN General Assembly and with the support of the World Peace Council. Well, throughout this week a large number of events took place in all countries -- literally in all countries. Let us take for example the fact that over these 7 days in France more than 200 demonstrations, meetings, gatherings and other such actions took place. And so it was everywhere, throughout the world. In short, this week was yet another week of mass action by the international public in which millions of people took part. In this way the problems of the arms race, of stopping the arms race, of the nondeployment of new American missiles in West Europe, of a nuclear weapons freeze at the present level, were once again at the center of attention of the broadest possible circles of world public opinion.

One cannot but remember, comrades, the words of Vladimir Ilich Lenin, which he spoke on the night the October Revolution was achieved in Petrograd when he made his speech on peace: We cannot ignore governments, he said, but at the same time we have no right not to address ourselves to the people. Governments and peoples everywhere are at loggerheads. Therefore, we must help the people to be involved in matters of war and peace. So it was 6 and 1/2 decades ago, and so, in principle, the matter remains today.

Madrid CSCE Meeting

[Andrianov] Vadim Nikolayevich, when meeting with statesmen from other countries, the Soviet leaders -- specifically Leonid Ilich Brezhnev -- have continually stressed that the development of the state of affairs on the world arena will depend to a considerable extent on how things shape up in the international situation on the European Continent. Leonid Ilich emphasized in particular the enormous significance, the enormous role, which the Madrid meeting should play in this regard.

[Nekrasov] It will resume its work on 9 November. But it is already clear that just like the preceding stages of this meeting, this session will not be a calm one where questions will be examined calmly. There will be an acute struggle here reflecting the confrontation between the two lines, the two tendencies in world politics of which you, Boris Vasilyevich, spoke at the beginning of our conversation today. Our line in Madrid is perfectly clear: This line leads toward detente and the strengthening of international security. During the talks with Cypriot President Spiros Kiprianou last Thursday, a unanimous opinion was expressed regarding the need to preserve and continue the process of relaxation of tension, including above all on the Continent of Europe.

It is precisely from this position that our country proceeds when defining the tasks ahead of the Madrid meeting: Efforts should be made so that its successful completion, clearing the path leading toward a European conference on confidence-building measures and disarmament, make for the development of the Helsinki process -- that is to say, not merely preserving what has been achieved during the years when detente developed successfully, but also achieving accord at the conference regarding the development of cooperation among European states in the field of disarmament, as I have said, and also in the economic field and the humanitarian field -- that is, ensuring continuation of the all-European process.

[Andrianov] Vadim Nikolayevich, I think one should add here that other countries of our socialist community also hold analogous views. This is seen, in particular, by the communique from the Moscow session of the committee of foreign ministers of the Warsaw Pact member states.

[Nekrasov] Yes, precisely this kind of joint approach was agreed upon at the session. There were, so to speak, no two opinions here. The countries of our community stressed precisely that they favor the speediest conclusion of the Madrid meeting by way of adopting a meaningful and balanced final document which would again reaffirm the obligations of states which signed the Helsinki Final Act to observe its principles and provisions and which would include an accord regarding their further implementation. Incidentally, the neutral and nonaligned states participating in the meeting also hold a similar position. The draft final document of this meeting, which they put forward as long ago as toward the end of last year, could well become a praiseworthy result of the Madrid discussion.

The talks with the president of Cyprus, which have now ended, were without a doubt of great importance in this context. After all, the Republic of Cyprus is one of the authors of this document, this draft. That is why the accord reached during the talks in Moscow regarding the fact that both our country and Cyprus will strive for a positive conclusion of the meeting, including the question of convening a conference on confidence-, security- and disarmament-building measures in Europe, is of such importance.

Unfortunately, Washington holds a different position. It is already obvious today that there in the U.S. capital they wish to make use of the meeting to block detente and to continue the attempts at interfering in the sovereign affairs of socialist countries.

Western Economic Crisis

[Andrianov] During our meeting at the roundtable today we have already spoken of the concern and fear among the international public caused by the growth of international tension and by intensification of the arms race. Well, I would like to cite yet another new confirmation of this. The results of a recent public opinion poll, in my view, undoubtedly serve as such confirmation. The poll was carried out in the United States and in seven West European countries.

What has this poll shown? Above all, it brought into the open the deep differences between Washington and its West European allies regarding the main problems of international politics. For instance, many Europeans have described the Reagan administration's political and economic course as one of the main causes of increased tension, many of those polled came out resolutely in favor of holding effective talks on limiting and reducing the production of all new types of arms.

[Belyayev] To all this one should add that the unprecedented arms race in the West connected with attempts to attain military superiority has developed at a time of serious economic crisis now afflicting the entire capitalist world. One need only recall figures connected with unemployment, inflation and many other things which one way or another, are sweeping one capitalist country after the other these days. Quite apart from that, this economic crisis has intensified social ills in the capitalist countries. Prices keep on rising there. As I have already said, inflation is surging ever higher. At the same time production is being curtailed. This causes an increase in mass unemployment.

[Andrianov] Yes, a profound crisis has, generally speaking, afflicted the entire world capitalist economic system. Here is just one of the admissions made by leading West German experts. They note that the economic recession continues to dominate the Western industrial countries this fall. Following a severe cut-back during the winter of 1981-82 all industrial production in the United States is now in a state of stagnation. Furthermore, there are absolutely no signs that it will recover soon. The economy of Japan and West Europe is in a similar situation. This is how these expert economists from the FRG conclude their gloomy report. Nevertheless, it seems to me that they have not conveyed the entire gravity of the economic situation. In the United States, for example, shares fell on the New York Stock Exchange at the beginning of last week. It was the worst fall in the last 53 years, since 29 October 1929. Yes, that is 53 years. That day -- 29 October -- has become notorious as Black Tuesday. It marked the start of the so-called great economic depression of the 1930's.

But we will not go into the detail of what caused the fall in share prices on the New York Stock Exchange. We will only note that this occurred only 2 days after President Reagan publicly claimed there had been a surge of confidence on American stock exchanges in the economic policy of the present administration in Washington. In this way the occupant of the White House was indulging in wishful thinking. And that was his intention. Reagan and his supporters have now launched an intensive propaganda campaign in an attempt to prove that the country's catastrophic economic situation is the work of the previous administration as they claim. However, the overwhelming majority of Americans are openly saying that both the unprecedented slump and the record level of unemployment have been caused by the short-sighted policy of the Republicans, the notorious Reaganomics.

[Nekrasov] But the destructive consequences of these self-same Reaganomics are now being opposed by ever-widening circles of U.S. public opinion, including business circles. After all, the large-scale economic depression and crisis are characterized by literally shattering figures. Here is one recent example: Only 38 percent capacity in the U.S. metallurgical industry is in use at the moment. This is only slightly more than one-third. As Gus Hall, general secretary of the U.S. Communist Party, noted recently at a press conference, the United States now has 20 million jobless people. Millions of people are hungry and homeless. The material position of 50 million Americans is lower than the official minimum for subsistance. And this, after all, is in the richest country of the capitalist world.

Workers Rights Violated

[Andrianov] Yes, many facts show that imperialism has created an immense production machine. That is obvious. But this machine serves only to increase the wealth and power of a small group of capitalist magnates. Tens and hundreds of millions of people suffer from hunger and poverty in places which are dominated by world capitalism. Admittedly, the apologists for the capitalist system are trying to prettify it by going on about its alleged propensity for improvement. However, life itself completely refutes these attempts. It also confirms the correctness of the judgments about the true nature of capitalism which Vladimir Ilich Lenin made back at the beginning of this century. At that time, Vladimir Ilich pointed to the social consequences which are an especially heavy burden for both the working class and the small producers.

Among the consequences, Lenin names subordination to the iron discipline of capital, poverty and destitution of the masses under capitalism, deepening of the gulf between the proletariat and bourgeoisie. Daily reality exposes the lie of bourgeois theoreticians and their reformist minions, painting capitalism as a system of equal opportunities and preaching social peace. For it is precisely the capitalist system that is today throwing millions of people into the streets, dooming them to poverty and humiliation, leading to the brink of despair.

Under these conditions the U.S. authorities have intensified their assault on the rights of American working people, who are trying to defend their vital interests. Of course, everyone remembers the well-known police action of the White House in suppressing the air traffic controlers general strike. On the personal order of President Reagan the railroad engineers' was suppressed. In order to ban it, by the way, the U.S. Congress hastened to adopt a special directive. The authorities inflicted bloody reprisals on the workers of the largest meat-packing plant in the United States, in Dakota City, where the National Guard troops were sent in. And here is yet another example: When the working people took action in defense of their rights, the authorities again resorted to such tried and tested means from the arsenal of the notorious U.S. democracy as police sticks, tear gas grenades and arrests of worker activists.

This happened recently in Fort Lauderdale, Florida. Several hundred workers were picketing a building site there in order to prevent strike-breakers taken on by the firm's owners in violation of a labor agreement from entering. Police were sent in against these pickets, armed to the teeth and especially trained for combating so-called revolts.

They caused real havoc there using tear gas grenades and rubber clubs. The beaten strikers were thrown into trucks and taken off en masse to prison. The arrested pickets were threatened with the standard charge in such cases: trespassing on private property and violating public order. And so, with an iron hand the Reagan administration suppresses the trade union movement in its own country. This is how the ruling circles of America respond, with polic repressions, to the action of the working people of the United States.

[Belyaev] It is probably typical that these people who scourge the trade unions at the same time dare not only to preach about how trade union life should be organized in one country or another. They also interfere crudely in the trade union affairs of other countries. If anybody should, so to speak, keep quiet about such matters, it is the Reagan administration first and foremost, for it is directly responsible for the fact that the assault on the vital rights and freedoms of citizens of that country has been stepped up sharply in the United States.

[Andrianov] Igor Petrovich, one cannot but concur of course, if only because the authors of the report "Civil Freedoms in Reagan's America" come to the same principal conclusion. This document, as you know, is published by the American Civil Liberties Union, and it says directly that the greatest threat to civil liberties in the United States comes primarily from the Reagan administration itself and its allies in Congress. None other than this administration, the document notes, unleashed the attack on the U.S. constitutional system, coming out against its fundamental judicial and political principles. Well, we note, of course, that these are bourgeois principles. But even from such a point of view, in the opinion of the authors of the report, a danger now hangs over civil liberties in the United States which is even more serious than in the dark days of McCarthyism.

What does this danger consist of? How do the compilers of the document see it? This is their opinion: Reagan has initiated a draft bill on criminal law. What for? Perhaps, with the aim of promoting a decrease in crime in the country. There, every year one family in four become the victim of crime. They live in fear, not merely afraid to appear on the streets in the evenings, but altogether afraid that somebody might simply break into their home with dark intentions.

However, when the master of the White House strove to get the criminal code amended, he did not have in mind the personal security interests of rank-and-file Americans. Legislation of this kind, if it is passed, will strike above all at the so-called subversive elements, the name given in the United States to those who fight for civil rights, to the activists of antiwar and other public movements. It is no coincidence that the report that has been mentioned says directly that the current U.S. Government pursues a line aimed a suppressing any and all manifestations of different political thought.

Middle East Situation

[Nekrasov] Comrades, when today we referred to Leonid Ilich Brezhnev's speeches, we had in mind also his Kremlin speech at the conference of military commanders. If you recall, when characterizing the course of U.S. imperialism, he noted that Israel's aggression in the Near East constituted one of the manifestations of this course. Well, as a matter of fact this is nothing new. This aggression continues and we witness more and more facts connected with aggressive activity both by Tel Aviv and its Washington patrons in the Near East.

[Belyayev] I believe that the current situation in Lebanon reflects perfectly clearly the aspirations of Israel and the United States alike -- moreover not just in that Arab country, but also in the whole region and even beyond it. Throughout all of last week Begin incessantly spoke of the necessity of holding some kind of direct talks between Israel and Lebanon concerning the creation of prerequisites for peace in that country. What does Israel require of the Lebanese Government? Above all it requires the setting up of a so-called security zone extending up to 50km from Israel's northern frontier in the territory of southern Lebanon. A limited Lebanese Army contingent should be deployed in the zone.

Moreover Tel Aviv demands that artillery guns must not be deployed in this zone and that new positions must not be set up there. This contains something new which consists in the following: After all in the past Israel endlessly asserted that it was allegedly the Palestinians who were waging war against Israel. But now already the question is posed that: that Lebanon should practically renounce its sovereignty over a considerable part of its territory. At the same time, it is striking that Israel wants very much to retain its enclave, the enclave of Major Haddad, the traitor and betrayer, former major in the Lebanese Army and currently an open agent of Israel.

Moreover, as the Israeli politicians imagine, this enclave should fulfill police functions against all those who will in southern Lebanon try to defend Lebanon's national interests. However, perhaps this is not the main thing. Despite the demands both of the UN Security Council and of the special session of the UN General Assembly which passed a relevant resolution, to say nothing of the demands voiced in the whole world, Israel essentially does not now wish to leave Lebanon and makes the withdrawal of its troops from the Arab country dependent on the position Syria takes. All this reminds me, you know, of the cunning, so to speak, of intriguing politicians who by various kinds of maneuvering would wish to get away from solving the main problem.

Attention is drawn to the following fact. On the pages of the U.S. press we now encounter more and more frequently arguments of this kind: The crisis in Lebanon provides an opportunity to bind that country closely to the United States. A far-reaching program to rebuilt the Lebanese Armed Forces has been worked out. The Pentagon has decided to despatch U.S. armored personnel carriers and artillery pieces to Lebanon in the near future. It has also decided to station U.S. Army officers in Beirut, who will coordinate the implementation of the program for rearming the Lebanese Army. Furthermore the Reagan Administration intends to increase the strength of the international disengagement forces by adding units from other countries.

However I have heard that while Amin al-Jumayyil, president of the Lebanese republic, was in Washington, during his talks with Reagan and his meetings with other U.S. Government officials and politicians, they discussed the stationing in Lebanon of 60,000 soldiers -- mostly U.S. soldiers -- in order to use that country as almost the main base for the consolidating the U.S. military presence in the Near East. Already there are 1,200 soldiers -- U.S. Marines -- there, formally described as part of the disengagement forces. But they want to deploy 60,000 men. Although they are talking about involving some other countries in order to disguise the U.S. wish to create a massive military presence in Lebanon, and maybe in other neighboring Arab countries also, I believe that this talk is in fact merely a screen, nothing more. It is not a coincidence that the United States, as I have just read in cables received from the Near East, is already creating special armed forces to protect its interest in the Near East, the eastern tip of Africa, and the Persian Gulf area. The forces being created will include ground forces, warships, Marines and aviation. Their tasks will be to respond rapidly to a military crisis in the Near East. These are actions by the United States which illustrate the fact the talk about peace is in fact only a screen and nothing more.

[Andrianov] During our conversation today we have touched on very many world problems. Generally speaking they show that the tense international situation does not promise a simple and easy path leading to a reduction of the military danger and to the strengthening of peace. The path to this goal is complex and difficult. However there is no force on earch which can deflect our country from this noble path. Our country is advancing along this path, step by step, holding fast to the strong and unbreakable guidelines bequeathed to us by the great Lenin. Our people see that the Soviet Union and the fraternal socialist countries, which form a united front with peace-loving forces operating on all five continents, will ultimately resolve the historic task facing all of us. Mankind will enter the third millenduim of our era in an atmosphere of lasting peace.

At this point we are concluding today's meeting at the roundtable. Thank you for your attention, esteemed comrade listeners. Good bye and best wishes.

ZORIN ON U.S. ELECTIONS, REPUBLICAN PROMISES

LD311428 Moscow in English to North America 0000 GMT 31 Oct 82

[Commentary by Valentin Zorin from the "Moscow Viewpoint" program]

[Text] Next week Americans will be going to the polls. Time flies. It seems just a short time ago that Americans elected the president and already half his term is up. It is quite natural that many people are questioning whether President Reagan and his party have lived up to the expectations of voters 2 years ago.

Recently THE WALL STREET JOURNAL had an article quoting one of Mr Reagan's main advisers, who said that in the 2 November elections the Republicans are planning to advertise hope. So just as 2 years ago the talk is once again about hope. But as the saying goes, hope is a good breakfast but a bad supper. Two years ago the election promises of the Republican Party and its leaders fostered hope that could serve as a good breakfast, but today 2 years later it is already time for supper, and yet judging by what the White House official has said, the President is still ofering the same menu.

In itself this fact says quite a lot. If the Republicans had something other than the standard serving of promises, then they certainly wouldn't be talking about hope but about tangible achievements. However, according to comments by authorities, the leaders of the administration aren't doing so well in the way of accomplishements. James Reston in THE NEW YORK TIMES remarked that the most important result of the Republican administration is the largest budget deficit in the history of the United States. But one of the main promises of the Republicans 2 years ago was to do away with the deficit. Another unprecedented record set by the administration is the highest level of unemployment in the country over the last 42 years. The list of unkept promises is so great that it is difficult to even name them all.

In foreign policy the administration has not done any better than in the economy. James Reston commented that the service record of the administration overseas is unsettling. Reagan came to the White House promising to unite the Atlantic alliance, but has divided it more over the issue of trade with the Soviet Union than at any other time in the postwar period.

In the Middle East the situation is not only more dangerous and more unstable than it was 2 years ago. Washington stands before the world not like a dog wagging its tail, but the tail wagging the dog. The Begin government, which has consumed millions of dollars from the pockets of American taxpayers, manifests obvious disregard for the interests of those who are assisting Israel, and by its actions is not only undermining its own prestige but that of the United States worldwide.

But perhaps the American Administration has accomplished something in Latin America. Yes, never before since the war has the prestige of the United States been so low south of its borders. Never before has the anti-American mood been so widespread as in the past 2 years.

In the weeks before the elections Washington is trying to give the American public the impression of progress in the critical Soviet-American talks underway in Geneva on limiting and reducing strategic weapons and medium-range missiles in Europe. It is not difficult to understand the reasons for such propaganda efforts by the current administration. Americans, like people in other countries, are seriously alarmed over the dangerous course of the nuclear arms buildup. The soothing statements about the Geneva talks have the obvious aim of taking the wind out of the sails of the antiwar movement. Unfortunately, the American people are deliberately being misled. There is no basis for such optimism over the talks in Geneva. Soviet Foreign Minister Andrey Gromyko, who is certainly well informed about the talks in Geneva, said recently that without going into particulars it must be stressed that so far the other side is showing no sign of reaching an agreement.

Unfortunately, those who are engaged in the negotiations with the Soviet Union shudder at the mention of an arms freeze. If anything on the other side is frozen it is an understanding that the talks should be open and honest and not be one-sided in any way. And certainly the Reagan administration has nothing to boast about when it comes to Soviet-American relations which have not been at a lower ebb in the entire postwar period. I say this with a great sense of bitterness, but I cannot in this important matter help but state the truth. After all, the relations between our two countries to a large degree determines the fate of civilization. Most likely historians will one day consider the current American administration's lack of political realism and at times lack of a basic sense of responsibility in this issue one of the most serious mistakes ever made by the United States.

PRAVDA CITES KENNAN CONCERN ON U.S.-USSR TIES

PM291249 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 24 Oct 82 p 5

[Correspondent N. Kurdyumov report: "Serious Concern; G. Kennan on Soviet-American Relations"]

[Text] Washington, 23 Oct -- In the United States recently the voices of prominent politicians who formerly held responsible state posts have been increasingly expressing concern about the dangerous zigzags and inconsistency of the country's foreign policy. These bourgeois figures, reflecting the views and interests of ruling class circles which are guided by a sense of realism and common sense, chiefly express concern in connection with Washington's course with regard to the Soviet Union and the general state of Soviet-American relations, on which peace and security in the world largely depend.

Among the utterances of this kind, particular attention is drawn to a long article published in the latest issue of the journal ATLANTIC by George Kennan, formerly U.S. ambassador to the USSR and now a historian, devoted to an analysis of the causes of the sharp deterioration in Soviet-American relations in recent years. The article examines in detail the relations between the two countries before and after World War II. It is headed "America's Inconsistent Policy Toward the Soviet Union."

The author shows convincingly that the oscillations and zigzags in American policy are not associated with "external reality" -- that is, with any new factors in the USSR's policy -- but are the result of pressure on the administration by certain circles of the ruling elite.

G. Kennan enumerates examples drawn from recent years, when the American side has erased many of the achievements of detente, starting with the Jackson-Vanik amendment in 1974, which buried trade agreements with the Soviet Union, and ending with the U.S. refusal to ratify the SALT II treaty and the reckless escalation of the arms race. Nixon's successors, the author writes, have in effect cast aside the "constructive principles for the future peaceful and productive development of relations" agreed by the Soviet Union and the United States.

How can such a sudden shift be explained? Has there, perhaps, been a substantial change in the Soviet Union's policy? Quite the contrary, Kennan writes. The Soviet Union's policy under L.I. Brezhnev's leadership has so far been characterized by exceptional stability and consistency. Perhaps the people responsible for American policy before 1974 were naive, blind or pro-Soviet? Again, the answer is negative, the article says.

Well, Kennan goes on, perhaps American public opinion has come out against the policy pursued in previous years? Here too, a definite answer -- no. Of course, there have been groupings of "hard-liners," groupings which were not very big but which objected fiercely to any form of talks or agreements with Moscow, groupings of people favoring military blackmail if not the actual use of force as the only means of achieving anything useful in relations with the Soviet Union, the article says. But on the whole, Kennan notes, the American people have received with understanding, if not enthusiasm, efforts aimed at lessening friction and dangerous military-political confrontation.

All this tends rather to indicate, the article notes, that the motives of American policy toward the Soviet Union were from the first primarily subjective in nature. They were not a reaction to Soviet policy. Rather they reflected "emotional and political impulses (stimuli)" making themselves felt in domestic American life. And these stimuli are engendered not by American public opinion in the broad sense, but by the U.S. "professional political establishment."

The history of American policy toward the Soviet Union in the last 65 years, Kennan notes, creates the impression that in reality "we were trying to prove something to ourselves" through this policy. This approach, the author of the article warns, is fraught with tremendous danger both to the American people and to other peoples. In a situation which dictates the need to continue the policy of the peaceful coexistence of the Soviet Union and the United States on the same planet, a vitally important prerequisite for success in a great power's policy, in Kennan's opinion, is stability and consistency. If there has ever been a time in our country's history where there should be no room for oscillations, that time is now, Kennan writes. Refusing to indulge the whims which have taken root in American policy, Kennan stresses, will be no easy matter. But there have been times in America's history when awareness of the national need has made us able to look at problems objectively and find an answer to them.

George Kennan ends his article by calling for a "thorough and frank revision" of the present approach to relations with the Soviet Union. In a situation where the arms race is becoming increasingly out of control, he writes, we can no longer permit ourselves anything other than "sober, objective analysis, consistency and thoughtfulness" in our approach to the problem of Soviet-American relations.

CASEY CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ARTICLE ASSESSED

LD302110 Moscow TASS in English 1912 GMT 30 Oct 82

[Text] Moscow October 30 TASS -- TASS commentator Vladimir Solntsev writes:

According to CIA director William Casey, there is nothing in the world more sinister than the constant "scheming" by "perfidious Moscow". He threatens Americans in the newspaper THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR with "imminent air raids" on nuclear facilities in the United States, "subversive acts" with the use of explosive devices of "unprecedented capacity," and many more "even more lethal" forms of terrorism, contemplated by Moscow.

What predominates here? Is it just a play of the diseased imagination of the chief American spy, influenced by the indecorous adventures of his subordinates? Or is it a primitive ruse borrowed from a pickpocket who shouted loudest "catch thief"? We don't know. However, the "intrigues" by which he threatens his fellow-countrymen and the techniques and means used by the Central Intelligence Agency are remarkably alike.

Casey writes about the Soviet Union's alleged preparations for "attacks on American atomic installations". However, it is not the United States, but the Soviet Union which proposed at the current session of the U.N. General Assembly the premeditated destruction of peaceful nuclear facilities with the use of even conventional weapons be qualified as tantamount to an attack with the use of nuclear weapons. Besides, the Soviet Union, as is known, assumed the unilateral pledge never to be the first to use nuclear weapons. As to the United States, it included the use of nuclear weapons into its military doctrine.

Hardly had THE CRHISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR with Casey's allegations left the printing press, when the United Nations started deliberations on the last summer's Israeli air raid on an Iraqi atomic research centre. The fighter-bombers which participated in the piratic action bore the mark "made in the U.S.A."

This showed once again who in fact encourages in international terrorism.

MOSCOW TV CITES PRC REPORTAGE OF BREZHNEV SPEECH

LD291456 Moscow Domestic Television Service in Russian 1400 GMT 29 Oct 82

[From the Vreyma newscast]

[Excerpts] Comrade Brezhnev's speech at the conference of leading cadres of the Soviet Army and Navy, and the speeches exchanged at the Kremlin dinner by Leonid Ilich Brezhnev and President Spiros Kiprianou and Cyprus have caused great interest in the world.

The Chinese RENMIN RIBAO published a report by the XINHUA agency from Moscow. Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, at a conference of the leading cadres of the Soviet Army and Navy in the Kremlin, stressed that at present the international situation continues to be complicated, and that the Soviet Union should strengthen its defense. In his speech Leonid Ilich Brezhnev accused the United States of stepping up international tension, of developing a hitherto unknown arms race. He said that in Europe there are practical preparations for deploying U.S. medium-range nuclear weapons in NATO countries. Israeli aggression in Lebanon is the work of the Americans. The agency fully quotes that part of the speech by Leonid Ilich Brezhnev concerning Soviet-Chinese relations.

AFP: SINO-SOVIET TALKS CENTERED ON KAMPUCHEA

OW010810 Hong Kong AFP in English 0756 GMT 1 Nov 82

[By Charles-Antoine de Nerciat]

[Text] Beijing, Nov. 1 (AFP) -- The first of a series of exploratory discussions between China and the Soviet Union touched largely upon the Cambodian question, where Beijing sees the presence of Vietnamese troops as a threat to China's security, diplomatic sources said here today.

According to diplomatic circles quoting Chinese sources, the two countries expressed "very steadfast" positions on the possibility of an improvement (?in) relations. But the two countries, whose falling out dates back to the 1960's intend to continue their discussions as long as necessary, the same sources added.

China sees Moscow's support to Vietnam's Cambodian presence as one of the three factors impeding a real improvement in its relations with the Soviet Union. Currently 150,000 to 200,000 Hanoi soldiers are defending the pro-Vietnamese regime against Beijing-backed resistance movements.

Observers mentioned that the Cambodian question is one of the more delicate problems opposing [as received] the Chinese and Soviets, partly because the Soviet Union is not directly involved. The stand Moscow generally takes in Sino-Soviet discussions is to avoid involving third countries during the talks.

The two other factors cited by China for an improvement of relations are the deployment of one million Soviet soldiers at the Sino-Soviet borders and the Soviet Army's intervention in Afghanistan.

While the negotiations, officially called "consultations", were being held in Beijing last month between the two Vice Foreign Ministers Leonid Ilichev and Qian Qichen, Chinese leaders several times publicly maintained that the combination of these factors formed a threat to China's security.

On the same day Mr Ilichev was returning to Moscow, last Friday, the Chinese foreign minister called for the Soviet Union to take "practical actions" to do away with the threat.

The negotiations, which marked a renewal of the Sino-Soviet dialogue interrupted in January 1980 the [words indistinct] forces entered Afghanistan, will be held alternately in Beijing and Moscow. The second series of talks is thus to take place in the Soviet capital very soon, diplomatic circles said, quoting Chinese sources.

USSR-PRC FRIENDSHIP SOCIETY ANNIVERSARY MARKED

OW311940 Moscow in Mandarin to China 1230 GMT 31 Oct 82

[Text] Recently people from all walks of life in the Soviet Union held a solemn soiree in Moscow to mark the 25th anniversary of the founding of the Soviet-Chinese Friendship Society. A photo and Chinese book exhibition was also held. Attending the celebration activities were activists of the Soviet-Chinese Friendship Society, representatives from all walks of life in Moscow and the diplomatic personnel of the Chinese Embassy to the Soviet Union headed by Ambassador Yang Shouzheng. The ambassador conveyed the greetings from the Chinese People's Association for Friendship With Foreign Countries and the China-USSR Friendship Association to the Union of Soviet Societies for Friendship and Cultural Relations with Foreign Countries and the Soviet-Chinese Friendship Society.

Tikhvinskiy, academician and first deputy chairman of the Central Board of the Soviet-Chinese Friendship Society, addressed the soiree. He said: On the eve of this important festive day we have proofs that the Soviet-Chinese Friendship Society has done a great deal of work since its founding in introducing the Chinese people's life, long history and abundant culture to the Soviet public. In recent years it has carried out various activities on more than 150 occasions to mark the major events in Chinese history and the history of Soviet-Chinese relations, explaining how our country implements Lenin's internationalist policy in dealing with China. The Soviet-Chinese Friendship Association has respected the Chinese people's national liberation and revolutionary struggles. It has solemnly commemorated the 111th anniversary of the Chinese national revolution Dr Sun Yat-sen's birthday, the 70th anniversary of the 1911 revolution, the 60th anniversary of the May Fourth Movement and the 60 anniversary of the founding of the CPC. The friendship society has held soirees to mark the Shanghai and Nanchang uprisings, the founding of the Guangzhou Commune, the 1925 and 1927 great revolutions and to commemorate China's outstanding communists and internationalists Li Dazhao, Qu Qiubai, (Peng Hai), (Zhang Kailei) and Wang Ming.

Academician Tikhvinskiy emphatically pointed out: The Soviet-Chinese Friendship Society has carried out many activities to introduce China's noted activists in the fields of literature nad art, music and motion pictures as well as in theatrical cricles. In 1981, the Soviet-Chinese Friendship Society and the USSR Union of Writers jointly marked the 100th anniversary of Lu Xun's birthday and carried out various activities to introduce the life and works of writers of modern literature (Ying Fu), (Zhou Libu), Zhao Shuli, Mao Dun, Lao She, Ba Jin and Zheng Zhenduo; writers of classic literature Li Bai, Du Fu, Bai Juyi, Li Qingzhao, Han Yu and Tao Yuanming; composers Nie Er and Xian Xinghai; and outstanding Beijing Opera Master Mei Lanfang.

At the soiree Ferasimov, deputy chairman of the Central Board of the Soviet-Chinese Friendship Society and a People's Artist of the USSR; Silin, a member of the Central Board of the Soviet-Chinese Friendship Society and an activist of the Russian SFSR; and others also pointed out that the friendship society has done a great deal of work to educate the Soviet people on internationalism and ask them to respect and get along with the Chinese people amicably.

In his speech famous film director Gerasimov pointed out: In the past and at present our Leninist party always taught the Soviet people to respect the Chinese people and become their friends. I and my fellow film directors Ulannova and Bobulatsov and other Soviet artists and writers not only proposed the establishment of the Soviet-Chinese Friendship Society in our country, but are even now actively taking part in the various activities of the society. We have introduced the activists of the friendship society to the fine traditions and the myriad activity regarding cultural ties between the Soviet Union and China. All the activities of the Soviet-Chinese Friendship Society have reaffirmed the remark made by Comrade Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and president of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet, at the 26th CPSU Congress, that our nation's friendship and respect for the Chinese people remain unchanged.

Those who spoke at the solemn soiree in celebration of the 25th anniversary of the founding of the Soviet-Chinese Friendship Society have unanimously pointed out that the Soviet-Chinese Friendship Society will support the unswerving line of the CPSU and the Soviet nation. Henceforth, it will continue to work hard for the restoration and development of the friendship and cooperation between the Soviet people and the Chinese people.

SOVIET ROLE IN LIBERATION OF NORTHEAST CHINA

OW302027 Moscow in Mandarin to China 0700 GMT 26 Oct 82

[Alekseyev talk on Soviet declaration of war against Japan and the liberation of northeast China -- 13th in series entitled "Fragments of the History of Soviet-Chinese Friendship"]

[Excerpts] While repulsing the fasicist forces of Hitler's Germany, the Soviet Union was also prepared to assist China. At the Yalta Conference on 11 February 1945, the Soviet Union committed itself to fighting Japan in 2 or 3 months after the surrender of Hitler's Germany. This was a form of military and political support to China in its prolonged liberation war against Japan. It was another striking example of the internationalism of the Soviet Union.

On 8 August 1945, in fulfillment of its commitment to its allies and with the hope of expediting the end of World War II and freeing the Chinese and Korean people from the Japanese imperialist oppression, the Soviet Union formally declared war against Japan. Before military actions began, in his message to the Chinese people, Commander in Chief of the Soviet Army in the Far East Marshal Vasilevskiy stressed that the Red Army, the army of the great Soviet people, was about to assist China, its ally, and the friendly Chinese people.

The Soviet declaration of war against Japanese imperialists arroused an ardent response from among hundreds of millions of Chinese people. The Soviet Army's task was to smash the Japanese Kwantung Army -- a powerful army, the foundation of Japanese Armed Forces and an assault force in Manchuria and Korea.

The Soviet Armed Forces opened military actions along a 5,000-kilometer front all at once. Soon the troops from three fronts converged in central Manchuria and liberated big cities, administrative and industrial centers like Harbin, Jilin, Changchun and Shenyang. Before long the Soviet Army entered Lushun and Dalian.

To express their gratitude toward the Soviet Army, the people of northeast China warmly welcomed their liberators. They spontaneously organized rallies to thank the Soviet Army for liberating them from the oppression of the Japanese warlords.

The Soviet Army brought freedom to China and liberated the northeast, which was economically the most developed area in China inhabited by 70 million people. In the northeast, the Soviet Army established a reliable base area for China's revolutionary forces, enabling them to carry out a nationwide liberation movement and eventually achieve final victory in China's revolution.

In 1949 Zhu De declared that without the Soviet Union, without the victory of the antifascist forces led by the Soviet Union in World War II and without the unprecedented development of the international camp of democracy and peace headed by the Soviet Union in the past few years, China could not have scored such a rapid and great victory in its revolution. Even if it could, it would have been impossible to hold on to the victory for long.

POLISH JOURNALIST ON ANTI-POLISH 'PLOT'

PM281205 Moscow KOMSOMOLSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 22 Oct 82 p 3

[Article by Polish journalist Jerzy Kraszewski: "Plot Against Poland"]

[Text] Warsaw, October -- It is 10 months since the imposition of martial law in Poland. The decision to apply emergency measures in the struggle against the political adversary paralyzed the activity of the antisocialist opposition, thwarted the process of the collapse of social and economic life in Poland and halted the dangerous course of events directed by Solidarity's reactionary ruling clique. The preconditions have been created for the gradual stabilization of the disrupted economic equilibrium. The first results achieved since 13 December 1981 are hopeful: Production indicators are improving and the extraction of minerals, particularly coal, has increased, which creates conditions for positive advances in processing industry. Increasingly broad circles of the public and working class which has succumbed to the extremists' demagogic slogans are beginning to realize where the scenario elaborated by the counterrevolutionary groupings in the country and their mentors overseas was supposed to lead. The first signs of the subsiding of emotions and political sobering up can also be noted among young people, in whose consciousness hostile propaganda left a particularly deep trace. Considering this fact, the PZPR Central Committee has devoted a special plenum to youth problems.

The stabilization process -- in the production sphere and the sphere of consciousness -- would have advanced more rapidly had it not been for the flagrant subversive activity of Western anticommunist centers and some NATO countries. Propagandist aggression against socialist Poland is being mounted in conjunction with economic sanctions, with whose aid the West is trying to bring our country to its knees. The U.S. President is venturing to dictate conditions and make demands on the legitimate authorities in Poland. Taking up the tone of the speeches by Reagan and members of his administration, the subversive radio stations broadcasting in Polish are inciting conflicts and calling for the creation of underground structures, "protest marches" and the sabotage and boycott of the government's measures aimed at overcoming the crisis.

Let us recall that from the very start of the "events in Poland," since August 1980, the United States and its subversive services rendered the most vigorous aid and support to opposition counterrevolution was preplanned. In accordance with these plans it was proposed to make use of the mounting difficulties in the country to weaken and then dismantle Poland's socialist system. That was not all. According to NATO strategists' calculations, the "events in Poland" were to be just a stage in the global struggle against socialism. Poland was assigned the role of a link by tugging at which it would be possible to destroy the entire chain of the socialist states. It was no accident that the counterrevolutionary opposition -- with the obvious assistance of its transatlantic masters -- extolled extreme nationalist slogans, attacked Poland's allied commitments and kindled anti-Soviet sentiments. Imperialism wanted to use the Polish crisis to alter the correlation of forces in Europe formed after World War II and enshrined in the Yalta and Potsdam documents and confirmed by the Final Act of the Helsinki conference.

The subversion against Poland was thus part of imperialism's overall strategy defined by the slogan of "rolling back socialism." In implementing this overall strategic line the counterrevolutionary forces directed their main strike at discrediting socialist power and the PZPR in the eyes of the public. Solidarity, whose ringleaders, in their blind hatred for socialism, merged increasingly closely with anticommunist centers, was used as a battering ram in this struggle.

The measures taken by people's power to defend socialist gains shocked the West. How could it be? The capital invested in the matter had failed to produce the desired interest in the form of some "self-governing republic," that is, a Poland torn from the socialist tree. But the professional anticommunists' confusion did not last long. Immediately after this the propaganda and psychological war against Poland was stepped up many times over.

Now seven Western radio stations coordinated and guided by secret NATO staffs are broadcasting for a total of 38 hours a day to our country. Of course their tactics have been somewhat updated but their goals remain unchanged. They have had to take account of the new situation which has taken shape since 13 December 1981. The gist of it is that activity of the illegal antisocialist organizations, particularly their staffs, has been paralyzed to a considerable extent, while conditions have been created for the normal operation of the organs of power which had been blackmailed over the many months that anarchy was on the rampage.

In April-May this year calls for the organization of street demonstrations sped along the subversive radio waves. The future participants in the riots were given detailed instructions: when and where they should meet, what streets they should march along, what slogans they should shout. Since the scale of the "May uprisings" obviously failed to satisfy their Western organizers (the slogan "The winter is yours, the spring is ours" did not meet with the expected support), they resolved to rectify their "error" and a similar inflammatory campaign was repeated. In July-August the airwaves became crowded: Radio Free Europe, Radio France International, the BBC and Deutschlandfunk trebled the volume of their subversive broadcasts to Poland. Everything was done to step up sociopolitical tension in the country. Every leaflet of the underground Solidarity, every item discrediting the present Polish authorities, every call for riots and confrontation was repeated many times over on the airwaves. The transmitters broadcast calls to "show strength," to prepare for a "serious clash" with the organs of order, to stock up bottles containing gasoline, to form combat groups and to disrupt production. The idea of a general strike was raised for the umpteenth time.

Disillusion awaited the overseas provocateurs. The overwhelming majority of Polish working people and the working class swept aside their appeals. Only small groups of young people, whom the bulk of the provocative broadcasts were designed to dupe, were brought out onto the streets. Emphasis was placed on the young people's lack of experience in politics and life, on omissions in the young people's education. Misinformation, the distortion of facts, the falsification of history -- all means were used to discredit socialism and the people's power in young people's eyes and to push young people into the embraces of counterrevolution.

When analyzing the 31 August street riots and similar excesses this fall and recalling the pogrom scenes with the participation of young men, you cannot fail to ask who was hiding behind these underage extras, who was directing the provocative performance? There is just one answer here: The trail leads to former members of Solidarity. It is they who are trying to stir things up at enterprises, in higher educational establishments, high schools and schools, and who are distributing illegal leaflets and bulletins. They are calling for resistance, street marches and confrontation with the authorities. The words "Let blood flow" have been heard on their lips.

These acts of provocation have shown once again that the Solidarity extremists are socialism's most bitter enemies. They have been and continue to be at the service of Western anticommunist centers. That is why the West cares tenderly for the former Solidarity, publicizes its program and defends this phony trade union's antisocialist concepts. That is why the U.S. special services have taken exiled members of Solidarity under their wing. These renegades are swelling the enormous anti-Polish subversive apparatus created in the United States, a number of West European countries and in other parts of the world. There they are being schooled for new political adventures.

Today as never before it is clear that the socioeconomic crisis in our country was not only and perhaps not so much the result of internal difficulties as the outcome of preplanned clandestine and overt subversive activity by anticommunist centers and the U.S. special services. It has caused the country great harm. But the plans to tear Poland from the socialist community have failed. The adversary is reluctant to come to terms with defeat and is seeking to disrupt order and delay stabilization. Economic blackmail and propagandist aggression against Poland are continuing. But an ignominious end awaits them.

CURRENT MOOD OF POLISH INTELLIGENTSIA VIEWED

PM271459 Moscow LITERATURNAYA GAZETA in Russian 20 Oct 82 p 14

[Report by special correspondent Viktor Tsoppi: "Meeting at the Crossroads"]

[Text] Warsaw, Moscow -- We had scarcely begun our talk before the telephone rang. Jerzy Grzymkowski listened for a moment and said flatly: "I abide by my opinion, dear sir." He put down the receiver and sat down again in his chair next to me.

"One more 'revolutionary.' He said I need not worry -- He had knotted a strong noose for me."

"Aren't you afraid?"

"I'm immune. If you can't stand the heat...."

"We Are in Favor of Argument...."

... I met with many representatives of the creative intelligentsia in Poland. These people are distinguished above all by their courage. Were it not for this courage they would long have left for a place from which people do not come forward to greet Soviet journalists.

In the atmosphere of very acute confrontation, my Polish friends told me, not everyone withstands the stress of the struggle. Antisocialist intoxication unseats many people. People lose their identity. They defect to the camp of those who have threatened the socialist republic with the cross and the sword and who still nurture the hope that it will perish. Some run a long way -- from the banks of the Wisla to the banks of the Rhine, the Seine or the Potomac.... Thence, from an alien land, they mutter someone else's words into alien microphones about what the nature of the motherland they have betrayed should be.

Other "refugees" also rot, but at home, either by contemplating what is happening in the way that they watch a football match to see whose side will win, or by operating actively. In a steady hand, in a literate manner, using punctuation, they type leaflets whose text has been dictated by Radio Free Europe. They edit underground bulletins and miserable little newspapers....

Have they been misled? If that were all! Are they unaware of what they are doing? They are not. Will they see reason? It is high time they did. The people belonging to these categories are not a minority of the Polish intelligentsia but a substantial proportion. One cannot fail to see that.

Last year the storm of antisocialist actions also lashed the creative workers' associations with its troubled waves. From the scum of those waves there emerged, in particular, a new leadership for the Writers' Union. It included mainly people adhering to reactionary views. The writers who were PZPR members virtually lost the positions from which they could influence the literary process.

The activity of the Writers' Union was suspended after the imposition of martial law on 13 December 1981, as was the activity of virtually all other public organizations. The majority are now functioning again but not the Writers' Union or the Cinematographers' Union. That can be explained. Too many writers and moviemakers are continuing to live by the illusions of antisocialist "romanticism...."

The writer Jerzy Grzymkowski began his career as a foundry hand. In the second half of the fifties, at the call of the party, which he had joined as a young man, he took part in the struggle against the gangs of counterrevolutionaries. He returned to the foundry and became the editor of the plant newspaper, and then a writer.

"Why do they want to put a noose around your neck, Jerzy?" I asked, continuing our conversation.

"Because I am a Communist. Because I do not stay silent. Because I call a spade a spade. Because it is far easier to knot a noose for me than to sway my opinions. Polish Communist intellectuals worthy of the name are now openly and firmly declaring their goals: to combat the counterrevolution and to promote the consolidation and development -- along a socialist path -- of the state which is called the Polish People's Republic. Not its destruction.

"We are fully aware that Poland, having experienced an earthquake of enormous force, is still in a dangerous seismic zone. The underground tremors -- I have in mind the continuing new attacks by the revolutionary underground -- have not stopped. Many difficult days lie ahead. For the Communist intellectuals there is no more important task today than struggling consistently, honestly and in a principled way for the ideological and moral rebirth of society which has been confused and disoriented and which has lost the unity without which it cannot live. That is why we are in favor of argument in which the truth is reborn and why we oppose a general uproar in which the loudest and the most unprincipled are the first to rend this truth into shreds and then make themselves out to be the heralds of absolute truth...."

Forgery

"Yes, there is a great deal of work," I was told the next day by another well-known writer, known also in our country, Zbigniew Safian, who works in the field of historical fiction. "Apart from everything else we must write honestly, precisely, without bias or ulterior motive, about our country's history. For history is an inalienable part of the truth for which we are struggling today. For the enemies of socialism Poland's history, carefully doctored, truncated in places and deliberately and professionally falsified, has served and continues to serve to create and fuel great Polish egocentrism and nationalism which is passed off as pious patriotism, and to destroy the feelings of internationalism for which Poles have always been famed and of which they are proud.

"Thus, for instance, Polish-Russian relations at the time of the Russian czars and emperors are equated with Polish-Soviet relations since World War II. A poor forgery? Undoubtedly. Yet it frequently works. People who have assimilated this sort of 'history....'"

"... Go and daub all sorts of vile things on monuments to Soviet soldiers?" I finished Safian's sentence for him.

"Just so. They are the victims of their mentors and they act as their tools in kindling anti-Sovietism -- an inalienable attribute of the extremists' counterrevolutionary program. I am sure," Z. Safian continued, "that it is extremely necessary now to speak aloud about the history of our country's relations with the Soviet Union. To repeat again and again with our Polish zeal and communist conviction what would seem to be elementary truths. Had it not been for the socialist revolution in Russia, had it not been for Lenin, Poland would not have acquired state independence. Had it not been for the fact that the Poland of the bourgeois landowners turned its back on the USSR and its face toward Britain and France, which betrayed it without even batting an eye, our destiny would have taken a different shape. If the Soviet people had not made great sacrifices to save Poland, all of us Poles would have been annihilated by the Hitlerites down to the last man. He who is sent to defile the sacred tombs of our Soviet brothers in arms should realize that not only he but also his father would not exist had not a Soviet soldier, as young then as this defiler is today, come to the long-suffering Polish land and remained 6 feet under forever...."

Zbigniew Safian is not a lone knight in the fierce tourney of ideas which is shaking Poland. His voice and the voices of those who are of a like mind can be heard increasingly confidently in Poland today. The discussion is continuing. No, this is not the former general uproar. Nor is it, as the West asserts, "a monologue by the authorities, isolated from society." Rather it is an unending meeting; a meeting at the crossroads.

Love for Your Neighbor or for Hitler?

The counterrevolution is persistently seeking for its voice to be heard at the meeting. The underground publications usually issued in Solidarity's name repeatedly urge Poles to sabotage the normalization process and try to persuade them to prepare for a general strike; even for an armed uprising. In the churches the priests frenziedly pray for the arrested state criminals and the parishioners thus electrified, become political hooligans on leaving the church. It now also happens that the priests themselves take part in antisocialist demonstrations during which acts of real vandalism are committed. Not long ago one of these "spiritual fathers" was found guilty of belonging to an armed gang which brutally murdered a militiaman in broad daylight on a Warsaw streetcar. When the thugs incited in the church are arrested and made to pay compensation for the material damage they have caused, the money is paid for them by... the church. The Catholic Church is thus giving fascist thugs the right to impunity and is taking charge of the counterrevolution. There's a pastoral mission for you!

The arsenal of the counterrevolution's means of influencing public opinion does not merely comprise preaching from the pulpit, slander and misinformation. The counterrevolution also -- which made Zbigniew Safian so indignant -- perverts history, adjusting it to its present propaganda needs.

One example: In June last year, one of Lech Walesa's closest advisors, KSS-KOR [Social Self-Defense Committee] member Jan Jozef Lipski, published in the illegal publication NOWA a brochure entitled "Trial of Conscience." Lipski is an experienced enemy of socialist Poland. Back in 1955 he founded the "Crooked Circle" ("Krivoy Krug") club which was joined by representatives of the right wing of the bourgeois intelligentsia who had not come to terms with the fact that Poland had chosen a path of socialist development in alliance with our country. In the sixties and seventies Lipski worked for the "human rights defenders." In 1976 he became one of the organizers of KOR [Worker's Defense Committee] and in 1978 of the "flying universities" in which many of the ringleaders of the counterrevolution were trained. In his "historical essay" he proclaims totally steadfast allegiance to abiding "moral values," and he puts foremost the Christian precept "Love thy neighbor." "Patriotism," he writes, "stems from love and should lead to love." It is explained immediately that patriotism obliges people to first forgive the Hitlerites for their crimes against Poland and then to "ask their forgiveness" for "our sins against the Germans." It emerges that the main "sin" is that as a result of the defeat of Hitler's Germany, Poland acquired its own age-old lands in the west. We also learn that Poland's relations with Germany have always been rosily idyllic if you do not count "the gains of the Teutonic knights, which were only an insignificant fragment of history." We learn that it is to Germany that Poland is indebted for "its culture and civilization," and that it should never be forgotten that "the Poles stood alongside the Germans in barring the way to Batu Khan's tatars...."

"As for the Russians," Lipski writes, "everything looks different.... In our position with regard to the Russians it is a sense of superiority which predominates.... The Poles are generally convinced of the imperfection of Russian culture which is the fruit of the interbreeding of two negative factors: the Byzantine and Mongol influences.... Our path lies toward West Europe and we see our cradle there."

These quotations will probably suffice. Of course, there is no need to enter into polemics with anything quoted. Yet there are people in Poland who are impressed by "perceptions" of this sort. There are quite a lot of them. It is from these people that the terrorists are formed who, "loving their neighbor," and obviously taking "Western civilization" as a model, hurl cobblestones at the windows of the hospital in Czestochowa, overturn streetcars in Warsaw or set fire to newspaper kiosks in Gdansk....

The fiercest argument of all was over the nature of the trade unions in the future Poland. Those who would like to reinstate Solidarity spoke out loudly. They alleged that the working class's protest against the pernicious errors of the country's leadership in its economic policy, which led to the emergence of Solidarity, was spontaneous and therefore natural.

Few intellectual analysts said that no, this protest was not spontaneous but was deliberately planned and very intelligently organized in advance. That it was no accident that the name Solidarity was chosen (and by no means by the workers) -- a sacred word for the working class.

At its 9 October session the Polish Sejm gave a legislative framework to the trade union movement. The working people and no one else will define the final form of the resurrected trade union movement. "We believe in the wisdom of the working class," Comrade W. Jaruzelski stressed, "in its patriotism and political intelligence. We believe that the working people will reject the advice of their false friends, that they will create trade unions in accordance with their genuine requirements, in accordance with the requirements of the People's Poland."

All Yardsticks Are Valid?

...In Krakow there is a club of creative workers and cultural figures, the "Kuznica [rorge]." I was told that it unites people of progressive, leftwing views and serves as a counterweight as it were to the spiritual diktat of the Catholic clergy for whom Krakow is the Polish Vatican. "Kuznica" publishes its own monthly sociocultural journal, ZDANIA (OPINION). Well-known people, for instance Dominik Horodynski, the former editor in chief of the Warsaw weekly KULTURA closed down after the imposition of martial law, and Maciej Szumowski, former chief editor of GAZETA KRAKOWSKA, work for this journal. What kind of ideas does "Kuznica" hammer out and with what kind of hammer on the anvil of its journal?

I talked with one of the members of the ZDANIE editorial collegium. Marian Stempien is a well-known philologist, a professor at the Jagiellonian University. In 1980 the professor refused outright to join the university's branch of Solidarity. He was publicly reviled by many colleagues and students, but he held out and soon after the imposition of martial law made a television broadcast in support of the provisional [vremennyy] Council of National Salvation, which put an end to the anarchy.

"Many of us have recently lost our reason," the professor said. "But sensible people realize the full magnitude, all the fruitfulness of, and all the need for, Poland's alliance with your country. It is so important to us that you should understand us correctly."

"And you think we don't understand you, professor?"

"You know, sometimes in frank talks with my Soviet friends I have a sort of awkward feeling. A feeling that, of course, they understand present-day Poland, but in their own way. Although they do not say so, I guess they would like us to be just the same as you."

"I don't agree, professor. My country has never imposed its own 'model" on anyone, whatever the West may allege, and it has never been stinting in sharing its experience with anyone. As far as I know this experience has been useful to Poland. But your identity has remained unimpaired here. You are the same as us? You don't mean that, professor. You know as well as I do that all socialist countries differ. When has anyone prevented Poland from being Poland? You will probably not answer this question of mine, or you will answer: No one ever has. On the other hand you know perfectly from your own experience who has determined to turn Poland from the socialist system it has chosen and when to do so...."

It was after this talk that I read in ZDANIE my interlocutor's thoughts on the results of a conference on questions of ideological work organized by the PZPR Central Committee. Everything in the article was clear, sensible and constructive, although even he, in his other articles, is sometimes unable to guard against confusing Marxism and Catholic dogma, for instance.

In the same issue of the journal, I discovered under the rubric "In Someone Else's Opinion" a quotation from...Karl Marx. Alongside it was someone else's opinion -- that of Leszek Kolakowski, one of the "foreign clients" of KSS-KOR who for many years now has been preaching his reactionary views in Britain and the United States.

A "roundtable" was published on the subject "Positivism -- a Smokescreen, a Transient Fashion or the Only Chance?" It said in particular that now "again, after overcoming the romantic hopes (?) of the Polish August we must return to the positivist tradition."

As if the Poles, thoroughly tired of ideological commotion and confusion, had nothing more topical or urgent to do than to resurrect this long-since bankrupt bourgeois science limited to a description of facts and declaring their explanation to be impossible. Next to it is a "documentary," billed as a sensation with a mention on the cover of events in the fifties. The whole point or to be more exact the design of the story was to persuade the reader that even then alliance with the USSR looked negative in the eyes of the wise and influential Poles. The "document" was signed by Maciej Szumowski, the same person, who, as head of GAZETA KRAKOWSKA in 1980-81, made its pages available for overt antisocialist and anti-Soviet items.

Society is living at the limit of nervous tension. A feeling of despair is inherent in many people. But many of the Poles I met possess a desire for struggle, purposefulness and endurance.

Stanislaw Bejger, first secretary of the Gdansk Voivodship PZPR Committee, pondering, in a talk with me, on the difficult situation on the coast where many large enterprises are concentrated, stressed that the party has moved to the counteroffensive. The task is to make every worker aware that the Solidarity ringleaders are not concerned for him, but for their own interests which come down to restoring capitalism in Poland. We must expose anti-Sovietism mercilessly and in a reasoned manner. We must not simply say that it is bad and dishonorable. But we must inform people about how, for instance, our voivodship's enterprises, which are suffering most palpably from Reagan's sanctions imposed as a sign of solidarity with Solidarity, would have had to curtail production sharply, dismissing many thousands of workers. This did not happen primarily thanks to major new orders from the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries and their uninterrupted supplies. That is, thanks to honest, real, consistent solidarity. Solidarity without quotation marks. Our journalists working in the party press are called on to play an important role in pondering what has happened....

Bronislaw Rudowicz, professor of political economy, who is the new rector of Gdansk University, and Bogdan Jurkiewicz, secretary of the university PZPR organization, sorrowfully told me of the devastation wreaked in the students' minds and sentiments by the tornado of counterrevolution. They stressed that the extremists' ability to recruit their stormtroopers from the student body is explained by colossal blunders in the system and methods of the young people's political education. The antisocialist forces' base at the university is now shrinking. But much remains to be done to achieve a radical transformation in the younger generation's consciousness....

Of Logic and Conscience

Jerzy Mazurek, Warsaw Voivodship PZPR Committee secretary for ideological questions, analyzed the extraordinarily complex situation which has taken shape in the creative unions. He gave me what were frankly lamentable figures. The theater and cinema workers' party organizations have been reduced by 2/3 for instance. Some people have left for the West. Others, awaiting their hour of glory, are servilely and eagerly seizing on every word of Andrzej Wajda, who is residing in Paris and dictating a line of obstruction and of boycott of socialist creativity. But the state of shock in which many intellectuals devoted to socialist ideals have lived for an intolerably long time is gradually being replaced with creative activity.

Jerzy Mazurek is right. The confrontation between communist and anticommunist views is continuing. Prof Andrzek Grzegorczyk serves and earns his professor's salary in the department of logic at the Polish Academy of Sciences Institute of Philosophy and Sociology. He is a convinced anticommunist. In the period of the preparation of the counterrevolutionary plot in 1978-79 he was employed as a lecturer of the "flying universities" with Kuron, Michnik, Lipski and others.

In July this year Grzegorczyk again came out with a proclamation of his credo. He persistently recommended that Poles "rectify their thinking methods" in order to comprehend that it is a "political clique devoid of morals" which is in power. That its "Marxist ideology is having a demoralizing influence," and that they should therefore "unite in an honest majority" and use "violence to ensure that power shifts to the people" and that "the beautiful utopia of a corporate state" becomes a reality in Poland. We could remind Grzegorczyk that an entirely real "corporate state" had already been designed before his time by Mussolini and Salazar. But this will hardly offend a professor of logic who frankly dubs as "a failed revolution" the fascist putsch thwarted at the end of last year and does not conceal his hopes that it may yet take place. Then, he anticipates, there will begin "a triumphal procession toward the summits of human freedom predicted by prophets and philosophers."

Everything here is logical: Grzegorczyk is not going against his "conscience." The only illogical thing is that this text has been published by the popular mass edition weekly POLITYKA which, as is the custom in Communists' newspapers, front-pages the immortal, most obligating words: "Proletarians of all countries, unite!" It published this text in late July. Only slightly more than a month later, on 31 August, those who think like Grzegorczyk perpetrated wild pogroms in Warsaw, Gdansk, Wroclaw, Lubin and other cities. Does POLITYKA not know that people's ideology, politics and specific activity are interconnected and mutually conditional!

There Will Be No Capitulation

Well, now I shall return to the meeting with which I began.

"The Polish intelligentsia? A complex problem," Jerzy Grzymkowski considered. "You know, the most distressing thing is that those who, obeying a pernicious tradition, have long worshipped Western culture, have been joined by many of my contemporaries, some quite young -- 'first-generation intellectuals.' People who were given their education and the opportunity to express themselves by socialism. The novel I am now writing centers on the destiny of two Poles -- Bronislaw and Waclaw. They were two young workers after the war. Bronislaw taught the illiterate Waclaw to read and write and the latter was able to graduate from the institute and become a famous doctor. But Bronislaw remained a worker. They meet after many years. Doctor Waclaw, in whose salon various wordly people gather to speak of higher matters, cannot resolve to admit in front of them that he was once illiterate and that had it not been for Bronislaw...."

"I am not telling you this to publicize my forthcoming novel," Jerzy Grzymkowski continued. "But because for me the relationships between the working class and the intelligentsia are the prime problem. I think that those writers of ours who have essentially betrayed the working class by opposing socialism under the banner of the pseudoworker Solidarity trade union association can no longer 'take heart.' They lack the spirit. The line of all-forgiveness, of opportunism and conciliatoriness is unacceptable to communist intellectuals today. We've had enough shame. I will not betray my working class and communist views. Woroszylowski and others will not cease to be anticommunists. That is their vocation. There will be a new Writers Union in Poland. It will be able to function only if it avoids the ideological pluralism which in socialist society, under conditions of genuine democracy, where everyone has the right to express and defend his opinion, is nothing other than another word for lack of principle. Ahead of us lie difficult days and months. Perhaps years. But however hard it may be we will not capitulate to any alternative to socialism. When I say 'we' I am thinking primarily of my comrades in the working class. And of the intelligentsia too...."

FINNISH DELEGATION ENDS VISIT: COMMUNIQUE ISSUED

Aliyev Receives Delegation

LD292100 Moscow in Finnish to Finland 1630 GMT 28 Oct 82

[Text] The [Finnish] Social Democratic Party delegation led by party Chairman Kalevi Sorsa, is visiting the Soviet Union as guests of the CPSU Central Committee. The delegation visited oil workers in Baku today. They saw liquid fuel production in the Caspian Sea and the working and living conditions of the workers. At present, the Caspian Sea produces two thirds of the oil produced by the whole of Azerbaijan.

Yesterday the delegation was received by Geydar Aliyev, first secretary of the Azerbaijan Communist Party Central Committee. He expressed the conviction that the friendship between the two countries will strengthen the policy of detente.

Kalevi Sorsa hoped for a strengthening of relations between the CPSU and Social Democratic Party, as in his view, this will benefit both countries and strengthen the struggle for peace.

CPSU-SDP Communique

LD292334 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 2150 GMT 29 Oct 82

["Communique -- On the Meeting of Delegations of the CPSU and the Social Democratic Party of Finland: -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, 30 Oct (TASS) -- On 26 October 1982, a meeting was held between delegations of the CPSU and the Social Democratic Party of Finland [SDP] at the CPSU Central Committee. Taking part in the meeting were: On the CPSU side -- Yu.V. Andropov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee; B.N. Ponomarev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee; V.I. Konotop, member of the CPSU Central Committee and first secretary of the Moscow CPSU Obkom; A.I. Lukyanov and A.F. Rumyantsev, members of the CPSU Central Auditing Commission; and V.S. Shaposhnikov, deputy chief of the CPSU Central Committee International Department. For the Social Democratic Party of Finland -- party Chairman K. Sorsa; party Secretary Council Chairman J. Koikkalainen; M. Ahde and R. Tuominen, members of the party Executive Committee; K. Ruukki, candidate member of the party Executive Committee; and U. Hyvonnen, chairman of the SDP organization in Wasa Province.

During the meeting, which was held in a comradely atmosphere, the delegations exchanged views on topical problems of the international situation, the workers movement, questions of developing Soviet-Finnish relations and contacts between the CPSU and the SDP and informed each other about the activities of their parties.

The SDP delegation appraises with all due recognition the active and purposeful activity of the CPSU aimed at limiting the arms race and disarmament, at removing the danger of a nuclear war and strengthening peace everywhere.

For its part, the CPSU delegation emphasized the SDP's constructive role on questions of the struggle for peace, disarmament, relaxation of international tension and its constructive contribution to the implementation of Finland's foreign policy course.

It was stated with satisfaction that the positions of both parties on the most important questions of the international situation on the whole coincide or are close.

The representatives of the CPSU and the SDP expressed deep concern at the further aggravation of the international situation, the buildup of the arms race, above all the nuclear arms trade, and the emergence of new crisis situations in various parts of the world which lead to the intensification of the threat of war.

In this context, they stressed the importance of energetic efforts by states directed at averting nuclear war, the preservation and consolidation of peace and security of peoples, the continuation and further development of the process of detente and cooperation based on equal rights, which received powerful impetus at the all-European conference in Helsinki.

The sides are convinced that in the current situation, the active efforts of various organizations and political parties expressing the antiwar moods of broad circles of the public assume particular importance.

The attainment of constructive agreements on the basis of the principles of equality and equal security of the sides, as a result of the Soviet-American talks on limiting nuclear arms in Europe and on limiting and reducing strategic arms would, in the opinion of representatives of the two parties, have primary importance for averting the danger of nuclear war and strengthening security in Europe. A rigorous implementation of the agreement on nuclear nonproliferation, the conclusion without delay of agreements on universal and complete ban on the testing of nuclear arms, and also on banning and liquidating chemical weapons would have a substantial part to play in this cause.

The sides came out in favor of the speediest possible implementation of the idea of declaring North Europe a nuclear-free zone.

Particular attention was paid to the need to conclude the Madrid meeting of representatives of states participating in the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe with positive results, including the adoption of a decision on convening a conference on measures of confidence and security and disarmament in Europe. It was stated that the draft for the final document, proposed by a group of neutral and nonaligned countries, is a good basis for achieving generally acceptable results.

The parties also consider the achievement of progress at the Vienna talks on mutual reduction of armed forces and weapons in Central Europe to be important.

The participants in the meeting expressed serious concern over the unceasing tension in the Near East, and they resolutely condemned the Israeli aggression in Lebanon. In their opinion, the Near East crisis should be solved without delay on the basis of the well-known resolutions of the UN Security Council and in such a way that Israeli troops are withdrawn from all Arab territories occupied by Israel since 1967. It is necessary to satisfy the legitimate demand of the Arab people of Palestine for the right to self-determination, including the right to create their own state, also, it is necessary to guarantee the independence and security of all states in this region. The establishment of lasting peace should be agreed at an international conference where all interested parties, including the PLO, could participate with equal rights.

The parties stated their support for the national liberation movements of southern Africa, their condemnation of the policy of apartheid and aggressive actions against Angola conducted by the South African Republic, and they came out in favor of the urgent provision of independence for Namibia.

The delegations expressed the solidarity of their parties with the just struggle of the democratic forces of El Salvador, Chile and other countries in which there are reactionary regimes in authority; for democracy, progress and human rights.

The participants in the meeting gave considerable attention to the main directions of further development of good-neighborly Soviet-Finnish relations. Both parties expressed satisfaction at the favorable development of these relations on the stable basis of the Treaty on Friendship, Cooperation and Mutual Assistance of 1948, which is also an important factor for security and peace in the north of Europe, and under the present conditions remains topical in all its clauses.

The sides emphasized that personal meetings at summit level are of great importance for the development of relations between our countries. The talks between L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and M. Koivisto, president of the Republic of Finland, held in March 1982 in Moscow, were a continuation of this good tradition. The sides highly appraised the considerable contribution made by President U. Kekkonen to the strengthening and further development of friendship and cooperation between Finland and the Soviet Union.

The CPSU and SDP delegations reaffirmed the desire of both parties to continue to proceed along the path of facilitating the strengthening of good-neighborliness and cooperation between the Soviet Union and Finland in all fields, in the interests of both parties.

The representatives of the SDP stated that their party will continue in the future to support the "Paasikivi - Kekkonen line" in Finnish foreign policy.

The delegations hold the view that substantial possibilities exist for the further development of all-round cooperation between the Soviet Union and Finland. In this connection the importance of active measures for the implementation of the long-term program of economic, industrial, scientific and technical cooperation between the Soviet Union and Finland was stressed. The activities of the "Finland - Soviet Union" and "USSR - Finland" Friendship Societies, and also contacts between other public organizations, were appraised as a considerable contribution to the cause of mutual understanding between the peoples of the two countries.

The parties were unanimous that any attempt to upset Soviet-Finnish friendship must be given a resolute rebuff.

The delegations affirmed with satisfaction the expansion of contacts between the main political forces of the international workers' movement -- the communist and social democratic parties. They consider that, despite the difference in ideology, cooperation between the social democrats and communists is of great significance in the struggle for peace, detente, disarmament, and in the interests of the working people, democracy and social progress.

In connection with this, particular attention was focused on the contacts which have developed over the past few years between the CPSU and the Socialist International on questions of disarmament. The visits paid to Moscow by the delegation of the Consultative Council of the Socialist International in charge of disarmament; headed by S.K. Sorsa in the years 1979 and 1982; and their meetings with L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee; as well as the Conference of the Socialist International on Questions of Disarmament in Helsinki in 1978; were of great importance.

The sides believe that the relations between the CPSU and SDP constitute a substantial contribution to the strengthening of the relations of friendship between the Soviet Union and Finland. It was agreed to undertake concrete steps to develop further the inter-party contacts and active work against the arms race, for strong peace and security of peoples.

Ponomarev Sees Off Delegation

LD312200 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1411 GMT 31 Oct 82

[Text] Moscow, 31 Oct (TASS) -- The delegation of the Social Democratic Party of Finland headed by Kalevi Sorsa, visiting the USSR at the invitation of the CPSU Central Committee, has left for home.

The delegation was seen off by Boris Ponomarev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and CPSU Central Committee secretary; Vasiliy Konotop, CPSU Central Committee member and first secretary of the CPSU Moscow Obkom; Vitaliy Shaposhnikov, deputy chief of the CPSU Central Committee International Department; and responsible workers of the CPSU Central Committee.

Among the seeing-off party was Jaako Hallama, Finnish Republic ambassador to the USSR.

CYPRUS PRESIDENT CONTINUES VISIT TO USSR

Brezhnev, Kiprianou Toasts Discussed

NC292010 Moscow in Greek to Cyprus 1800 GMT 29 Oct 82

[Text] Soviet-Cypriot talks at the highest level have ended in Moscow. Participating on the Soviet side was General Secretary of the CPSU and Chairman of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the Soviet Union Leonid Brezhnev, while President of the Republic Spiros Kiprianou, participated on behalf of the Cypriot side.

In their speeches at yesterday's dinner in the Kremlin, the two state figures stressed that their talks had been useful and were held in an atmosphere of complete mutual understanding. Our commentator writes:

Soviet newspapers today published the toasts that were exchanged by Leonid Brezhnev and Kiprianou at the Kremlin dinner. When reading them, one cannot but conclude that our countries and peoples are linked by solid bonds of friendship and cooperation. Slightly more than 20 years have passed since Soviet-Cypriot relations were born and during all this period the Soviet people understood and expressed their profound compassion for the ordeals that befell the friendly people.

Despite all the stormy international events, the Soviet Union never forgot that Cyprus' problems, as Leonid Brezhnev stressed, constitute a festering wound that constantly afflicts and poisons the people's lives. However, in politics there are very few cases in which it is impossible to find a way out, provided there is a willingness to do so. For this reason, as the leader of the Soviet state declared, we are convinced that the stable and equitable settlement of the Cyprus issue is possible. At the same time, we should state that much depends on mutual understanding between the two national communities whose homeland is Cyprus. Each of the communities has its own interests which should be taken into consideration. Nevertheless, the two communities should not brush aside the state's overall concern for safeguarding the integrity, independence and sovereignty of the Republic of Cyprus. For this reason, the Soviet Union steadfastly and consistently supports the independence and territorial integrity of the island and respects its nonaligned policy.

The fruitful nature of Soviet-Cypriot relations, our commentator continues, contributes to a great extent to the identity and the approach of the two countries' positions on the most serious international problems -- the consolidation of peace and security, disarmament and a stable detente, something the Soviet Union attributes great significance to.

The Soviet Union, like Cyprus, is most directly interested in the consolidation of security in the Mediterranean and in the transformation of this area into a zone of stable peace and cooperation. Our country has proposed a realistic program for blunting military tension in the area; a program that envisages the implementation of agreed-upon measures of trust in the military sector, the reduction of armed forces, the non-installation of nuclear weapons in the Mediterranean countries and the removal of nuclear-armed vessels from the Mediterranean.

Unfortunately, as is well known, the issue has not reached the point of achieving practical agreements on these problems, although it is quite clear that the security of none of the Mediterranean countries will suffer if military vessels carrying nuclear weapons cease plying the Mediterranean waters. The issue is that those people who seek aggressive and hegemonistic aims in the Mediterranean area do not agree to this.

Our commentator concludes: On its part, the Soviet Union continues to be convinced of the usefulness of both bilateral and multilateral talks on the vital problems of peace and security in the Mediterranean area, because it understands that the struggle for peace in the Mediterranean is directly linked with the creation of favorable conditions for the solution of the Cyprus issue since the less tension exists in the area the easier it will be to seek means for a settlement on the island and its environs.

TIkhonov, Kiprianou Meet

LD291508 Moscow TASS in English 1502 GMT 29 Oct 82

[Text] Moscow October 29 TASS -- A meeting between Nikolay Tikhonov, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the USSR, and President Spiros Kiprianou of the Republic of Cyprus took place in the Kremlin today.

During a friendly conversation, Nikolay Tikhonov and Spiros Kiprianou emphasised a big importance of the summit talks that were held in Moscow for the development of deepening of mutually advantageous cooperation between the Soviet Union and the Republic of Cyprus in the traditional spirit of friendship, and in the interests of the peoples of the two countries and the strengthening of peace and security in Europe. Soviet-Cyprus cooperation is of constructive character, is a factor of stabilisation of the situation in the area of the Eastern Mediterranean, and promotes a settlement of the problem of Cyrpus.

Spiros Kiprianou positively appraised the Soviet Union's peaceful efforts in the international arena and expressed confidence in further fruitful development of the two countries' cooperation.

The state of and prospects for bilateral Soviet-Cyprus relations in various fields, including questions of expanding the juridical basis of cooperation, were considered.

Special attention was given to the expansion of trade-economic and scientific-technical contacts between the two countries. The existence of opportunities for their further fruitful development was pointed out.

Agreements Signed

NC292208 Nicosia Domestic Service in Greek 1730 GMT 29 Oct 82

[Excerpts] -- Two agreements were signed in Moscow this morning. Foreign Minister Rolandhis and Soviet First Deputy Minister of Finance [as heard] Kamenskov signed an agreement for avoiding double taxation between the two countries. The second agreement was signed between the Cyprus Broadcasting Corporation and the USSR State Committee for Television and Radio Broadcasting. The agreement provides for an increase in exchange programs in the field of radio and television, and for the development of cooperation between the two organizations. The agreement was signed by the Chairman of the USSR State Committee for Television and Radio Braodcasting Lapin, and by the Director General of the Cyprus Broadcasting Corporation Khristophidhis.

Radio, TV Agreement

LD291928 Moscow in Greek to Greece 1600 GMT 29 Oct 82

[Text] An agreement on long-term cooperation in radio and television was signed in Moscow today between the USSR State Committee for Television and Radio, and the Cyprus Radio Corporation [RIK]. It provides for expansion in the exchange of television material and radio programs on the life of the people of the two countries, mutual assistance in the preparation of television programs, films and documentaries which further the development and strengthening of traditional ties of friendship and cooperation between the Soviet Union and Cyprus. The agreement was signed by Chairman of the USSR State Committee for Television and Radio Sergey Lapin, and Director General of RIK Andreas Khristophidhis.

UK Bases Discussed

NC300925 Nicosia O AGON in Greek 30 Oct 82 p 1

[Moscow dispatch by special correspondent A. Kaouris]

[Text] The Cypriot delegation objected to a Soviet Government request to include in the joint communique, which will be released next Tuesday, a paragraph referring to the abolition of British bases in Cyprus.

The joint communique will be released next Tuesday on the departure of the president of the Republic and the Cypriot delegation from the Soviet Union.

According to my information, the joint communique will be divided into three parts and will include:

The Cypriot positions.

The Soviet positions.

The joint positions toward all the questions that were discussed.

President Kiprianou met today with Mr Tikhonov, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Soviet Union, and discussed with him the Cyprus problem as well as other questions that concern the two countries; that is, economic, cultural and commerical questions.

In a statement, Mr Tikhonov said the following:

I understand that yesterday you met with the president of our state, Mr Brezhnev, with whom you discussed the Cyprus and other international questions.

During the 1-hour meeting, the two men discussed economic, commercial and cultural questions.

Mr Kiprianou also met with Soviet Foreign Minister Gromyko, with whom he discussed the Cyprus problem, the Soviet proposal for an international conference and the question of the missing persons.

In a statement to newsmen following his meeting with Tikhonov, Mr Kiprianou said that his talks with the Soviet leaders have been very useful and have covered the Cyprus problem, international questions and bilateral relations.

According to information received by our special correspondent, a senior cadre of the Cyprus Government will leave for the Soviet Union either today or tomorrow to negotiate the sale of 6,000 tons of Cypriot lemons that remain unsold.

Departure for Riga

LD300036 Moscow Domestic Television Service in Russian 1800 GMT 29 Oct 82

[Text] Spiros Kiprianou, president of the Repbulic of Cyprus, left Moscow for Riga today. At Moscow's Vnukovo Airport, which was decorated with the state flags of the Soviet Union and the Republic of Cyprus, the guest was seen off by Comrade Gromyko, member of the CPSU Central Committee Poli[illegible]ro and USSR Foreign Minister, Comrade Kuznetsov, candidate member of the CPSU Central [illegible]mittee Politburo and first deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and Comrade Demichev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and USSR Minister of Culture. President Kiprianou was also seen off by Comrade Arkhipov, first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of ministers, Comrades Garbuzov, Guzhenko, Terebilov, Shamshin, who are USSR Ministers, Comrade Lapin, the chairman of the USSR State Committee for Television and Radio Broadcasting; and other officials. Among the seeing-off party were diplomatic staff from the embassy of the Republic of Cyprus in the USSR. At the aircraft steps the Soviet leaders bade a warm farewell to the head of Cypriot state.

On his journey, President Kiprianou is accompanied by Comrade Strautmanis, deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium; Comrade Astavin, the Soviet ambassador in the Republic of Cyprus; and Angelhidis, the ambassador of the Republic of Cyprus in the USSR.

Arrival in Riga

LD291748 Moscow TASS in English 1710 GMT 29 Oct 82

[Text] Riga October 29 TASS -- President of the Republic of Cyprus Spiros Kiprianou came from Moscow to Riga, the capital of Lativa (a Soviet Baltic republic), today.

Spiros Kiprianou is on a working visit to the USSR.

Kiprianou, Strautmanis Meet

NC321607 Nicosia Domestic Service in Greek 1400 GMT 30 Oct 82

[Text] Continuing his visit to the Soviet Union, President Kiprianou, who has been in Riga since yesterday, today had talks with Mr Strautmanis, chairman of the Presidium of the Soviet Republic of Latvia.

Meanwhile, an authoritative source has described the outcome of President Kiprianou's talks with the Soviet leaders as positive and important. The same source pointed out that the talks were held at the highest level, and added that the communique that will be simultaneously issued in Moscow and Nicosia reflects the nature and the extent of the talks. The source also stated that President Kiprianou was received as a leader of an independent state and was granted all the appropriate honors during all the stages of his visit. The same source further says that it is already possible to state that Cyprus' entity as a state and its international existence have been considerably strengthened by President Kiprianou's visit to the Soviet Union. Finally, the official source stated that every effort to undermine what has been achieved serves only Cyprus'enemies.

Holds Talks, Attends Luncheon

LD302138 Moscow TASS in English 1730 GMT 30 Oct 82

[Text] Riga October 30 TASS -- The working people of Soviet Lativa, like all Soviet people, highly respect the freedom-loving People of Cyprus, their ancient history and culture. This has been stated by Petr Strautmanis, president of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of this Baltic republic, during his conversation with President Spiros Kiprianou of Cyprus, who is staying in the Soviet Union on a working visit at the invitation of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet and the Soviet Government.

The conversation was held at the Latvian parliament today.

Petr Strautmanis stressed that the Soviet Union firmly and consistently favours preservation of the independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity of the Republic of Cyprus, respects its non-aligned policy.

In the course of the friendly conversation, the president of Cyprus was informed of the achievements of the Latvian working people in all spheres of life.

Spiros Kiprianou cordially thanked for hospitality accorded to him and members of his delegation on Latvian soil. "What we have seen here attests to the great accomplishments of your republic in all spheres of life during the years of Soviet power."

Speaking about the talks in Moscow and meetings with Soviet leaders, the visitor stressed that they were very successful. "On all questions discussed," he said, "our views were identical or close."

The visitor highly appraised the peaceful foreign policy of the Soviet state.

On the same day, Spiros Kiprianou visited one of the leading enterprises in the republic, Radiotekhnika, where he familiarised himself with the working and living conditions of its workers and office employees.

President of the Presidium of Soviet Latvia's Supreme Soviet Petr Strautmanis had a luncheon in honour of Spiros Kiprianou during which they exchanged friendly speeches.

Leaves Riga for Tbilisi

LD311834 Moscow TASS in English 1200 GMT 31 Oct 82

[Text] Riga October 31 TASS -- President Spiros Kiprianou of the Republic of Cyprus, who is currently on a working visit in the USSR, has visited today the Salaspils Memorial to the victims of Nazism near Riga (the capital of Soviet Latvia). The guest visited the Lenin State Farm, where he familiarized himself with the organization of agricultural production.

Later today, Spiros Kiprianou and the persons accompanying him left Riga for Tbilisi (the capital of Georgia, a Soviet transcaucasian Republic). At the airport, Spiros Kiprianou was seen off by Petr Strautmanis, president of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of Soviet Latvia, and other officials.

Arrives in Tbilisi

LD311840 Moscow TASS in English 1759 GMT 31 Oct 82

[Text] Tbilisi October 31 TASS -- President Spiros Kiprianou of Cyprus, who is currently on a working visit in the Soviet Union at the invitation of the Presidium of the USSR Surpeme Soviet and the Soviet Government, has arrived in Tbilisi, the capital of Soviet Georgia (a Transcaucasian republic) today.

In Tbilisi Airport the guest was welcomed by President of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of Georgia Pavel Gilashvili, chairman of Georgia's Council of Ministers Dmitriy Kartvelishvili and other officials.

KOHL, THATCHER SUMMIT IN BONN REPORTED

LD300042 Moscow TASS in English 2245 GMT 29 Oct 82

[Text] Bonn October 29 TASS -- The heads of government of the FRG and Britain, Helmut Kohl and Margaret Thatcher, completed another round of political consultations. They held a press conference here today, speaking on the results of the meeting.

It was announced that the leaders of the FRG and Britain discussed a broad range of problems linked with the NATO and common market policy, discussed questions of the trade and economic sphere. In this connection they declared against discriminary protectionism in world trade, initiated by the U.S. Administration. Margaret Thatcher admitted that there were serious differences between West European countries and the United States on the question of realisation of the Soviet-West European "gas-pipes" deal.

As is clear from pronouncements by Helmut Kohl and Margaret Thatcher, the sides declared once again the allegiance to the NATO's decision on deployment of new American medium-range nuclear missiles in West European countries.

Upon completion of the BONN negotiations, Margaret Thatcher went to West Berlin. She is accompanied by Helmut Kohl who welcomed the demonstrative character of such a visit.

In this connection it is opportune to recall that in accordance with the provisions of the quadripartite agreement on West Berlin, which also bears Britain's signature, West Berlin is not a component part of the FRG and cannot be governed by it, and West German officials should not exercise constitutional or official acts in that city.

THATCHER'S VISIT TO W. BERLIN CRITICIZED

LD312256 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 2030 GMT 31 Oct 82

[Boris Melnichenko dispatch from West Berlin]

[Text] West Berlin Democratic Public Opinion has been outraged by the provocative visit to the city by Mrs Thatcher, the British prime minister, accompanied by Chancellor Kohl, and Weizsaecker, the present mayor of West Berlin.

Behaving in the style of the cold war, the leaders of reactionary conservative parties in London, Bonn and West Berlin acted collectively in breach of the spirit as well as the letter of the quadripartite agreement on West Berlin, writes DIE WAHRHEIT of West Berlin in a commentary.

Mrs Thatcher made an inciting anticommunist speech and proclaimed West Berlin to be a kind of NATO defense outpost and an EEC external subsidiary.

Chancellor Kohl, not only showed disregard for the basic premises of the quadripartite agreement -- according to which West Berlin is not a constituent part of the FRG and cannot be ruled from there -- but also in his nationalistic speech contravening international law. He seriously called in question [postavil rod vopros] the treaties concluded between the FRG and the GDR.

DIE WAHRHEIT goes on to say: The citizens of West Berlin have been done a disservice by the provocations of this trio. We know from experience that a calm and crisis-free life is possible only on the basis of detente, noninterference and mutual respect. Those who want to give an official state blessing to revanchism and militarism and use our city for this, are in effect placing a threat on its viability. West Berlin must not be turned into an international testing ground for the zealots of the cold war.

BRIEFS

FRENCH CP DELEGATION -- A group of French Communists headed by (Andre Martin), member of the French Communist Party Central Committee, familiarized themselves with life in the Uzbek SSR. The guests, during their 3-day stay, visited interesting sites in Tashkent, the capital of the Uzbek SSR, and later traveled to Samarkand. They were also received by the Uzbek Communist Party Central Committee. The French Communists left Tashkent for Moscow today. [Text] [Tashkent International Service in Uighur 1230 GMT 29 Sep 82 GF]

CPSU, SYRIAN BA'TH PARTY SIGN AGREEMENT

LD291756 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1725 GMT 29 Oct 82

[Text] Moscow, 29 Oct (TASS) -- A meeting took place in the CPSU Central Committee between Boris Ponomarev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and secretary ofthe CPSU Central Committee, and 'Abdallah al-Ahmar, assistanct secretary of the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party of Syria.

During the conversation, which was conducted in a warm and friendly atmosphere characteristic of relations between the Soviet Union and the Syrian Arab Republic and between the CPSU and the Syrian Ba'th Party, pertinent issues were discussed concerning interparty cooperation and the international situation, particularly the tense situation in the Near East with regard to Israeli aggression in Lebanon which is continuing with the support of the United States. At the same time the unity of views by both sides on all discussed questions was noted.

A plan for ties between the CPSU and the Syrian Ba'th Party for the period 1983-84 was reviewed and signed.

SYRIA'S AL-KASM, SKACHKOV DISCUSS COOPERATION

LD302128 Moscow TASS in English 1739 GMT 30 Oct 82

[Text] Damascus October 30 TASS -- Syria's Prime Minister 'Abd ar-Ra'uf al-Kasm has met here with Semen Skachkov, chairman of the USSR State Committee for Foreign Economic Relations. They discussed during their conversation various issues of economic, scientific and technical cooperation between the Soviet Union and Syria and ways of deepening and expanding this cooperation between the Soviet Union and Syria and ways of deepening and expanding this cooperation.

The Syrian prime minister stressed that versatile cooperation exists between the Soviet Union and Syria in various spheres, and it is constantly developing. Friendship with the Soviet Union, said the head of the Syrian Government, offers reliable support in the struggle against the forces hostile of peace, freedom and justice in the Middle East and throughout the world.

LEADERS COMMEMORATE ALGERIAN NATIONAL DAY

Brezhnev Message

LD311346 Moscow TASS in English 1309 GMT 31 Oct 82

[Text] Moscow October 31 TASS -- "The Algerian revolution, a striking example of heroism and selflessness of peoples in the struggle for national liberation and independence, has charted the guidelines of Algeria's develpment along the road of progressive socio-economic and political transformations in the interest of the mass of the people," says a telegram addressed by Leonid Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, president of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR, to Chadli Bendjedid, president of the People's Democratic Republic of Algeria, general secretary of the National Liberation Front party of Algeria, in conjunction with the national holiday of the People's Democratic Republic of Algeria, the 28th anniversary of the Algerian revolution.

The telegram notes "that the Soviet people entertain sincere and warm feelings toward the people of Algeria moving along the path of socialist development proclaimed by the national charter."

"We highly value Algeria's role," the telegram says, "in solidifying the positions of the national liberation movements in Africa, its contribution to the consolidation of national patriotic, anti-imperialist forces of the Arab world in the face of the aggression carried out by Israel with the direct support of the United States, to the efforts to counter the designs of imperialism, and to establish a genuine peace in the Middle East."

The telegram emphasises that the Algerian people can be confident that the Soviet Union is their loyal friend in building a new life, in their efforts to enhance independence of their country, in the struggle for peace and progress.

The telegram expresses the conviction that diverse relations of friendship and mutually beneficial cooperation existing between the two countries will continue to develop successfully in the interests of the Soviet and Algerian peoples and for the benefit of stronger universal peace, international security and freedom of the peoples.

Tikhonov Greetings

LD311346 Moscow TASS in English 1302 GMT 31 Oct 82

[Text] Moscow October 31 TASS -- Nikolay Tikhonov, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the USSR, has addressed a telegram to prime minister of the People's Democratic Republic of Algeria, Mohamed Ben Ahmed Abdelghani, congratulating the Government of the People's Democratic Republic of Algeria and the friendly Algerian people on behalf of the Soviet Government in conjunction with the national holiday of the country, the 28th anniversary of the revolution.

"I am confident that the ties of friendship and fruitful cooperation existing between Algeria and the Soviet Union will continue to grow stronger for the well-being of the peoples of our countries and in the interests of the consolidation of universal peace and progress the world over," the telegram says.

ALGERIAN AIDE CALLS FOR STRONGER TIES WITH USSR

LD311156 Moscow TASS in English 1035 GMT 31 Oct 82

[Text] Algiers October 31 TASS -- A festival of Algerian-Soviet friendship, attended by a delegation from Soviet Belorussia, has come to a close in the Algerian People's Democratic Republic. "These days were useful from all points of view," said Abdelhak Berarhi, Algerian minister for higher education and scientific research. He said the meeting, concerts and art exhibitions held during the festival had enabled Algerians to make closer acquaintance with the outstanding achievements of the Belorussian and other peoples of the USSR in culture and other fields. Stronger Algerian-Soviet cooperation, Abdelhak Berarhi said, was especially essential for Algeria now that U.S. imperialism had mounted a large-scale offensive against the forces of progress and socialism across the world. But, he emphasised, the Algerian people were fully resolved to continue marching ever forward along the chosen path of social progress.

PRAVDA PUBLISHES TEXT OF PDRY LEADER'S CABLE

PM290945 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 25 Oct 82 p 1

[Text] To L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and N.A. Tikhonov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers.

Both on behalf of the Yemen Socialist Party Central Committee, the Supreme People's Council Presidium and the PDRY Council of Ministers, and on my own behalf, I have pleasure in extending to you sincere greetings and comradely congratulations on the occasion of the third anniversary of the signing of the Treaty of Friendship and Cooperation between our countries.

This anniversary has a special significance for us. The signing of the Treaty of Friendship and Cooperation was an outstanding event in the life of Democratic Yemen's people and a landmark in the development of the militant relations between our parties, peoples and countries. The treaty epitomized our countries' resolve to pursue a policy of striving for the triumph of the ideals of peace, liberation and social progress.

In the present troubled climate it assumes particular importance for the Arab peoples, including the Yemeni people, who are striving to build a new life in the face of imperialist conspiracies. Our people are firmly convinced that they are not alone in their struggle and that the friendly Soviet people and all the forces of peace, liberation and socialism are with them.

We in Democratic Yemen are immensely proud of the extent to which relations have developed with your country; which constantly reaffirms in practice that it is a true friend of the Yemeni people in their national struggle and a faithful friend of the Arab peoples in their just struggle for their liberation and social progress.

The developments in the Arab world are clear evidence of the importance of the militant alliance between the Soviet and Arab peoples in the struggle against imperialism and Zionism. These developments have reaffirmed Arab-Soviet friendship's enormous importance both for each Arab country and for the whole Arab world in the struggle against imperialism and Zionism. I am convinced that the future lies with this firm and disinterested friendship.

Let me take this opportunity to express to you the pride which our people take in their militant alliance with the Soviet people and their determination to continue their relentless struggle for the achievement of all their aims.

Let me conclude by extending to you personally best comradely wishes for good health and happiness, and, to the friendly Soviet people, continued progress under the CPSU banner.

[signed] 'A.N. Muhammad

KUNA REPORTS INCREASED EGYPTIAN-SOVIET CONTACTS

LD291152 Kuwait KUNA in Arabic 0955 GMT 29 Oct 82

[Text] Kuwait, 29 Oct (KUNA) -- in Kuwait today the weekly newspaper AL-HADAF has stated that Egyptian-Soviet contacts are in progress [words indistinct] the severed relations between the two countries. In a dispatch from Cairo, the paper says that Cairo has requested a Soviet arms deal, particularly the heavy T-73 tanks [as received]. The paper reports that Moscow's reply to Egypt was very encouraging.

Citing sources close to the regime in Egypt, the paper indicates that Cairo recently received cargoes of spare parts for its Russian military equipment, parts which domestic Egyptian factories could not produce. The paper states that a high-level Egyptian delegation, led by Ahmad Fu'ad, chairman of the board of directors of the [word indistinct] and an active member of the Egyptian Communist Party, would (?visit) the Soviet Union.

The paper explains that the Egyptian delegation, which would meet [word indistinct] of Soviet officials, would go to Moscow under the pretext of examining and [word indistinct] agricultural machinery, an indication that political circles in Cairo are downplaying the delegation's real task. The official declaration stressing that the task of the delegation would be to purchase agricultural equipment was done so as to minimize the importance of the Egyptian delegation and to avoid creating an outcry. [passage indistinct]

U.S. 'SECRET TALKS' IN SAN SALVADOR VIEWED

LD290016 Moscow TASS in English 1618 GMT 28 Oct 82

[Text] Moscow October 28 TASS -- TASS commentator Sergey Kudryavskiy writes:

The Pentagon hastens to the rescue of the rotten Salvadoran regime which suffers one defeat after another under the blows of guerrillas. This time the mission of the "saviour" of the regime has been entrusted to U.S. Under-Secretary of Defence Fred Ikle who is holding secret talks in San Salvador with the ringleaders of the junta. It is remarkable that the U.S. press, reporting on Fred Ikle's trip to Salvador, tried to create the impression that he went there, allegedly, with the purpose of expressing to the local authorities "displeasure" of the U.S. Administration over the state of affairs in the sphere of human rights in Salvador.

But this pretext clearly has nothing to do with the real mission of the Pentagon's representative. As is known, Washington, maintaining close relations with the reactionary anti-people regimes, is not going to condemn its assistants for the crimes they commit. This was confirmed, specifically, by the Deputy Press Secretary of the White House Larry Speakes who said at a press-conference on Wednesday that "quiet diplomacy" in the sphere of human rights continues in relations with friends. He thus made it plain that manifestations of displeasure over human rights violations by the regimes friendly to Washington should not be expected from it.

What are the real reasons for Fred Ikle's trip to Salvador. One thing is only clear that the Pentagon, fearing that the Magana regime might fall, intends to increase considerably the military deliveries to Salvador. The granting of the military aid is being discussed in detail by Fred Ikle in San Salvador. It is known that the military and economic aid of the United States to Salvador made up 320 million dollars this year. The price of this aid is also known over the past three years. The Salvadoran military armed with U.S. weapons and trained by U.S. military advisers killed in cold blood 40 thousand peaceful people. The bloodshed in Salvador continues and the United States, too, bears full responsibility for these crimes.

And one more thing should also be noted. Fred Ikle is on a visit in Salvador at a time when the Salvadoran insurgents offered to the ruling regime to start talks on a peaceful settlement of the conflict. They, specifically, suggested to appoint the delegations of both sides of the participation in the talks and to create a special commission for organizing the talks. This proposal was sent directly to the Salvadoran authorities. And though the White House did not receive such an invitation to the dialogue, it hastened to react to the proposal of Salvadoran insurgents. An official representative of the State Department rejected this proposal, describing it as "unrealistic". The question arises where the United States come in. It is a matter of relations between Salvadorans. The statement of the representative of the U.S. Department of State cannot be regarded in any way but as interference in Salvador's internal affairs. It confirms again that Washington has no wish for a peaceful settlement in Salvador and is doing everything in its power to prolong the tragedy of that country.

CHERNENKO PRESENTS ORDER OF LENIN TO TBILISI

LD291558 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1200 GMT 29 Oct 82

[Text] A festive session of the gorkom and the city Soviet of People's Deputies took place in the capital of Georgia today, devoted to the presentation of the Order of Lenin to Tbilisi. Members of the Georgian CP Central Committee, deputies of the republic's Supreme Soviet, leaders of the party, administrative and public organizations of the republic and city, leading production workers, scientific and cultural figures and servicemen of the Soviet Army were gathered in the hall. The participants in the session enthusiastically elected an honorary presidium comprising the CPSU Central Committee Politburo headed by Leonid Ilich Brezhnev.

Comrade Chernenko, member of the Politburo and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, who was given a warm welcome by those present, made a speech. He passed on to the participants in the session greetings and congratulations from Comrade Brezhnev on the great and notable event in the life of the city, which were greeted with tumultuous applause. In conclusion, Comrade Chernenko read out the decree of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium on the award of the Order of Lenin to Tbilisi and pinned the distinguished award to the city's banner to the prolonged applause of the participants in the session.

Representatives of the public who then spoke expressed sincere gratitude to the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and the USSR Council of Ministers, and to Leonid Ilich Brezhnev for the high award. Speakers gave the assurance that the working people of Tbilisi and the whole republic would redouble their efforts in the struggle to fulfil the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress and subsequent plenums of the party and would see in the 60th anniversary of the formation of the USSR in a worthy manner.

A decision to confer the title of honorary citizen of the city of Tbilisi on Konstantin Ustonovich Chernenko was read out at the meeting to the applause of those present.

Comrade Shevardnadze, candidate member of the CPSU Central Commitee Politburo and first secretary of the Georgian CP Central Committee, then spoke. He stressed that the Order of Lenin which had been presented to Tbilisi is an award to all generations of workers and builders of the city, its captains of industry, its scientists and cultural figures.

The speaker went on to note that the program determined by Leonid Ilich Brezhnev during his stay in Tbilisi for the festivities devoted to the 60th anniversary of Soviet Georgia is being successfully fulfilled; a program which underlines all the work of the republic's party organization. The high award and the high appreciation of the CPSU Central Committee, said Comrade Shevardnadze, will be yet another powerful boost to the further growth and upsurge of the republic and a guarantee that all Communists will become even more self-critical and will overcome shortcomings with even greater persistence, and that the working people of Georgia will fulfil the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress and the tasks and obligations of the 11th 5-Year Plan period.

The participants in the meeting enthusiastically adopted a letter of greetings to the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and the Council of Ministers, and to Leonid Ilich Brezhnev.

Report on Chernenko Address

LD300024 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1600 GMT 29 Oct 82

[Text] In the Georgian capital today a festive session was held of the party city committee and city Soviet of People's Deputies devoted to the presentation of the Order of Lenin to Tbilisi. Members of the Georgian Communist Party Central Committee; deputies of the Supreme Soviet of the republic; leaders of party, administrative and public organizations of the republic and city; frontrankers of production; scientific and cultural figures; servicemen of the Soviet Army were gathered in the hall.

The participants in the session elected with enthusiasm an honorary presidium comprising the CPSU Central Committee Politburo headed by Leonid Ilich Brezhnev.

Comrade Chernenko, member of the Politburo and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, who was given a warm welcome by those present, delivered a speech. He said:

[Begin recording] Dear comrades, we have a duty to the capital of Georgia, Tbilisi, Leonid Ilich Brezhnev said to me the other day in conversation. The city has been awarded the Order of Lenin, the 65th anniversary of October is drawing near, and it would be a good thing to present the award before the holiday. I myself had hoped to have time to come and present the order to the city, but the preparation for the Supreme Soviet session and for the party Central Committee plenum and other urgent affairs just would not let me leave Moscow even for a short time. It would be a good thing if you were just to fly down to Georgia, Leonid Ilich continued, and present the order to the city of Tbilisi. That republic, as you know, is interesting. The party organizations work energetically and creatively. A good tone is set for everything by Eduard Amvrosyevich Shevardnadze. Convey to him and, of course, to all the other comrades my best wishes and greetings. Tell them also that I well remember last year's meetings and visit to Tbilisi.

You cannot confuse this city with any other. It is growing and being built well and in it the aroma of ancient times is carefully preserved. You can certainly learn a thing or two from the Tbilisi people. They are to the highest degree worthy of their award. Leonid Ilich continued: Congratulate them cordially on my behalf too.

I firmly believe that both Tbilisi and all of Georgia will gladden the homeland in the future with fresh glorious accomplishments. Tbilisi, like every city, has its own unique history, its own destiny. Since ancient times your city has been home not only for the Georgians but also for the Armenians, the Russians and people of various nationalities. As guidebooks testify, in old Tbilisi some 40 different languages were spoken. And national conceitedness of any kind has always been alien to working Tbilisi. And today on this festive day we remember the heroic fighters of those years, the magnificent cohort of the revolutionaries, whose selflessness and heroism opened the era of socialist Tbilisi, socialist Georgia.

Tbilisi is confidently moving to greater heights. Since 1977 its industry has been working virtually without laggard enterprises. In the last 5-year period the Georgian capital was annually awarded the Challenge Red Banner of the CPSU Central Committee, USSR Council of Ministers, AUCCTU and Komsomol Central Committee. These are remarkable successes, comrades. I should like to wish you, dear comrades, to consolidate this good and remarkable tradition. The experience of the Tbilisi party organization in perfecting the management of the socioeconomic life of the city is instructive. The successes of Tbilisi are undoubtedly the result of the great positive changes which have taken place throughout Georgia in the last 10 years. Today Georgia provides some 30 percent of the whole volume of manganese ore, produces 30 percent of the mainline electric locomotives, about 15 percent of the electric loaders.

All this convincingly shows the correctness of the course of the 26th congress of our party, a course for building up the material and spiritual potential of each republic and at the same time for the maximum utilization of this potential for the harmonious development of the whole country. This is vivid evidence of the fruitfulness of Lenin's friendship of the peoples of the USSR, whose 60th anniversary we are shortly to mark. And such friendship, tempered in the most difficult tests, is strong because, comrades, it rallies without depersonalizing, it engenders in each people an inexhaustible creative energy, a firm confidence in the future.

Now, comrades, tasks ensuing from the Food Program are at the center of your attention. It is good that you are trying to determine the specific place of each rayon and town, each sovkhoz and kolkhoz, each plant and factory, each institution and organization, each farmstead and each worker in fulfilling the tasks. The recent October plenum of the Georgian Communist Party Central Committee, at which there was a serious and impartial discussion on the untapped reserves and shortcomings in the production of grain and fodder, is indictative of this. Such a self-critical and businesslike way of tackling the question is the only correct way.

All our practice shows that the decisive factor of success is skillful party leadership, the ability of party committees and all working people to self-sacrificing work. This is what characterizes the organizational and political activity of the Georgian Communist Party Central Committee.

The united will of our party is vividly expressed in the cohesion of Communists around the CPSU Central Committee, headed by the faithful continuer of Lenin's great cause, Leonid Ilich Brezhnev. [applause] [end recording]

Comrade Chernenko went on to deal briefly with international affairs, noting the two main deep-rooted tendencies, the clash between which determines the present political climate. At one pole of world politics are all who advocate averting nuclear war, stopping the arms race and settling disputes by means of constructive talks; in other words relaxation of international tension and peaceful coexistance. At the other pole are all those who would like to torpedo detente, whip up the arms race and return to the times of the cold war. These politicians of yesterday are not so very great in number but they are dangerous, dangerous particularly because they have in their hands huge military machines, above all that of the United States.

The U.S. ruling class has not withstood the test of detente, the test of peaceful cooperation. For nearly 2 years, the rulers of the United States have been flexing their muscles. For nearly 2 years Washington has been directing abuse at the Soviet Union and the other socialist states. For nearly 2 years myths about the 'Soviet threat' and 'the hand of Moscow' have provided, as it were, the ideological foundation of U.S. foreign policy. What has Washington achieved? It has doubtless acquired more nuclear bombs. One military program follows another, but the international position of the United States does not thereby become any stronger. On the contrary, as against the belligerent great power, utterly selfish foreign policy of the United States, the Soviet Union offers a confident, sustained policy, free of opportunistic fluctuations. From the first legislative act of Soviet power -- the peace decree -- Comrade Brezhnev has said, to the recent highly important decision to undertake not to be first to use nuclear weapons, the whole policy of our party and state has been imbued with a sincere desire to preserve peace. The Soviet Union is willing to do, and is doing, everything possible to prevent a nuclear disaster, curb the arms race and strengthen the foundations of peace on earth.

The speaker dealt with questions of the USSR's European policy and of Soviet-Chinese and Soviet-American relations.

Comrade Cherneneko read the decree of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium awarding the Order of Lenin to Tbilisi and, to prolonged applause from the participants in the session, pinned the high award to the city's banner.

Speaking at the session were: Menteshashvili, first secretary of Tbilisi Gorkom; Professor (Tsetseshvili); brigade leader of 50th Anniversary of the USSR production association Razmadze; and (Tsatskov), commander of the Red Banner bearing Transcaucasus district. They expressed cordial gratitude to the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, the USSR Council of Ministers and Leonid Ilich Brezhnev for the high award. The speakers gave an assurance that the workers of Tbilisi and all the republic will multiply their efforts in the struggle to fulfill the resolutions of the 26th party congress, and ensuing plenums of the CPSU Central Committee, for a worthy commemoration of the 60th anniversary of the formation of the USSR.

At the session, to the applause of those present, the decision on awarding Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko the title of honorary citizen of the city of Tbilisi was read.

The festive meeting was addressed by Comrade Shevardnadze, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Georgian Communist Party. He said in part:

[Begin recording] In accepting the award, the people of Tbilisi, who are responsive to kind words and consideration, address their joy and gratitude above all to the man whom they made an honorary citizen of Tbilisi in the unforgettable May of 1981 -- the outstanding citizen of our age, Leonid Ilich Brezhnev.

And we can say today that the Communists of Tbilisi and of the whole of Georgia, all of the working people of the republic, just as the whole of our party and the entire Soviet people support wholeheartedly the policy of our party, its Leninist Central Committee and the Central Committee Politburo headed by the loyal Leninist and great organizer of communist construction, Leonid Ilich Brezhnev. [applause] Its domestic and foreign policy directed at strengthening the economic might of our socialist homeland, at intensifying its defense capability, at waging a sacred struggle for peace in the whole world, for a peaceful life under a peaceful sky, (?to the glory) of peaceful work and security of peoples.

The whole of Georgia warmly thanks the Central Committee, its Polituburo and the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium for the high appraisal of the work of Tbilisi and its inhabitants, of their contribution to the economic might of our Soviet state, the treasure house of the work and spiritual experience of Soviet peoples. Soviet people respond in one and the same way to high awards: with a clear and heartfelt reply, a feeling of enthusiasm and uplift. The feeling of enthusiasm dictates to the mind and to the heart the order to work better still, to go further, to strive for greater things.

We address our best thoughts and feelings today (?in this starry hour for Tbilisi) to our Leninist party, the Leninist Central Committee, the Central Committee Politburo and the loyal continuer of the great Leninist cause, Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev. Glory to our party and its Central Committee! [applause] [end recording]

Further Details

LD291500 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1300 GMT 29 Oct 82

[Report on speech given by Konstantin Chernenko at ceremony awarding the Order of Lenin to Tbilisi on 29 October]

[Excerpts] Comrade Chernenko, member of the Politburo and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, who was given a warm welcome by those present, delivered a speech. He passed on to the working people greetings and congratulations from Comrade Brezhnev on the great and notable event in the life of the city. This was greated with tumultuous applause from those present.

Tbilisi, like every city, has its own unique history, its own destiny, the speaker went on. Since olden times your city has been home not only for the Georgians but also for the Armenians, the Russians and people of various nationalities. National conceit of any kind was always alien to working Tbilisi.

I do not wish to say that everything has been smooth sailing; life is not free of difficulties, both objective and subjective ones. Indeed, you know as well as I what complex political work you have had to carry out after the well-known decision of the CPSU Central Committee on the organizational and political work of the Tbilisi Georgian CP Gorkom in fulfilling the decisions of the 24th CPSU Congress.

That was a struggle for a healthy political climate in the republic, a struggle, if you like, for its good name, its honor. The Communists of Tbilisi and all of Georgia, led by Comrade Shevardnadze, coped well with the tasks set by the CPSU Central Committee.

Georgia's example has made it clear what a great role is played in the life of each Soviet republic by the union-wide division of labor.

All this convincingly shows the correctness of the course of the 26th CPSU Congress, a course for building up the material and spiritual potential of each republic and at the same time utilizing this potential to the maximum for the harmonious development of the whole country. This is vivid proof of the fruitfulness of Lenin's friendship of the peoples of the USSR, whose 60th anniversary we are shortly to mark. In a word, you have reasons to be proud. It is no accident that the activity of your party organization was highly evaluated in the recently-adopted decision of the CPSU Central Committee on the organizational and political work of party organizations of the Georgian SSR in preparing for the 60th anniversary of the formation of the USSR.

But I think it would not be superfluous to recall that the republic has considerable reserves and potential which are not being used to the fullest and there is still plenty of unfinished work to be done. Your attention was drawn to this last year with complete principledness by Leonid Ilich Brezhnev. The CPSU Central Committee know that you are persistently working on the realization of the remarks and directions of Leonid Ilich.

Speaking of the development of the republic's agriculture, the speaker noted that attention is now focused on the tasks stemming from the Food Program.

All our practice shows that the decisive factor of success is skillful party leadership, the ability of party committees to select and place cadres correctly and to motivate Communists and all working people to self-sacrificing work. This is what characterizes the organizational and political activity of the Georgian CP Central Committee. It (?attracts) a persistent search for new forms of work, the ability to organize it taking the future into account and relying on the broad masses of the working people, implacability toward everything which runs counter to the nature of our system and our morality. This is the true, Leninist line.

Unfortunately, there are still leaders who feel uncomfortable on the rostrum in front of the masses. However, if they are competent people, principled and honest Communists, there is nothing to fear. Criticism from below, although unpleasant, is necessary and useful to everyone. The masses cannot have leaders who are not accountable to them. These are, as they say, two sides of the same coin.

We should constantly strengthen discipline and organization everywhere. Of course, it is not a question of blind, unthinking obedience; our discipline presupposes consciousness, each person having a deep understanding of the nature of the issues being resolved, self-dependence and initiative in the fight to implement the plans which have been collectively drawn up and approved. This fight needs unity in the ranks and unity of will. A united will is needed, Vladimir Ilich Lunin said. It is necessary for all to act as one on each practical question. United will cannot be just a phrase or a symbol; we demand that it be put into practice. The united will of our party, Comrade Chernenko said, is vividly expressed in the cohesion of Communists around the CPSU Central Committee, headed by that faithful continuer of Lenin's great cause, Leonid Ilich Brezhnev. This cohesion is the guarantee of the successful fulfillment of all our tasks.

More than 11,000 primary party organizations in Georgia: That, Comrades, is an enormous strength. Here, as in all the parties, the report-back and election campaign is well under way. It is important that it should take place in an atmosphere of Bolshevik exactingness. Each just critical remark and each sensible proposal by a Communist should result in real action. An important success by the Georgian Communist Party Central Committee is the rallying of the creative intelligentsia on party positions and the skillful utilization of the enormous educative potential of art.

Turning to work with youth, the speaker stressed that the Georgian CP Central Committee, understanding the importance of these questions, strives to combine the enthusiasm and profound knowledge of young people with the wisdom and experience of mature cadres.

Speaking of the work of the republican party organization, the orator stressed that the high award and the high assessments from the CPSU Central Committee will be another powerful stimulus to the further growth and upsurge of the republic, guarantee that all its Communists will become still more self-critical and will still more persistently strive to overcome their shortcomings. Workers of the republic, he said, will do everything to transform into reality the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress and of the 26th Communist Party of Georgia congress, and the quotas and pledges of the 11th 5-Year Plan. The meeting adopted with enthusiasm a letter of greetings to the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, the USSR Council of Ministers and Leonid Ilich Brezhnev.

Foreign Policy Remarks

LD291346 Moscow TASS in English 1340 GMT 29 Oct 82

[Text] Tbilisi October 29 TASS -- "The American ruling class has proved to be unable to stand the test of detente, the test of peaceful cooperation," said member of the Politbureau of the CPSU Central Committee, Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee Konstantin Chernenko. He was addressing here celebrations in connection with the presentation of the Order of Lenin to the City of Tbilisi (the capital of the Soviet Transcaucasian Republic of Georgia).

Speaking on the policy of detente, Chernenko pointed out that "detente is a multifaceted, multidimensional process. Detente is, undoubtedly, the path to peace and cooperation. But it is not only that. The Soviet Union proceeds from the premise that detente gives wide scope to democratization of international life in general, raises the political activeness of the broadest masses. Detente is inseparable from the recognition of the right of every people to decide its destiny independently, choose the way of life and direction of social development."

Touching upon Soviet-Chinese relations, the speaker stressed: "We sincerely wish to normalize relations with the great Chinese neighbour and are convinced that both China and the Soviet Union as well as the cause of peace the world over stand to gain from that."

Konstantin Chernenko pointed out that the present policy of the United States, has "resulted in a growth of nervousness and concern in Western Europe," that "new lines of tensions have cropped up in relations between the USA and Latin America" and that "had it not been for the U.S. support, Israel would have not risked to embark on the path of genocide against the Palestinian people, to stage a blood-bath in long-suffering Lebanon."

"The architects of American policy can add the huge foreign policy deficit to the one hundred billion budget deficit, the record unemployment rate, the wave of financial failures and other crisis phenomena," Chernenko continued.

"Things have come to a point when one could read such an observation in an American newspaper. If, the newspaper wrote, Moscow could have planted its agents into the White House, it wouldn't have been able to do more for undermining America's prestige, than the present administration does. Here is where one should look for 'the hand of Moscow'".

"The Soviet Union counters the bellicose great power and extremely selfish foreign policy of the USA with Soviet confident, restrained policy free from time serving fluctuations," Chernenko said. He stressed that the USSR "is against a further growth of tensions in Soviet-American relations."

"But if Washington proves to be unable to rise above primitive anti-communism, if it continues the policy of threats and diktat, we are strong enough and can wait," Konstantin Chernenko said. "We will not be intimidated either by sanctions or bellicose postures. We believe in common sense. And we believe that sooner or later, and the sooner the better -- common sense will triumph and the military danger will be averted.

Humankind is worthy of peace, and it will live in peace."

Further on Foreign Policy

LD291426 Moscow TASS in English 1411 GMT 29 Oct 82

[Text] Tbilisi October 29 TASS -- "The U.S. ruling class has not stood the test of detente, the test of peaceful cooperation," stated Konstantin Chernenko, member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee. He spoke in Tbilisi today at the festivities devoted to the presentation of the Order of Lenin to this city.

In an international part of the speech Konstantin Chernenko pointed out two main deep trends in the international arena, trends the clash of which determines the present-day political climate.

"At one pole of world politics," he said, "are all those who come out in favour of preventing a nuclear war, in favour of ending the arms race and solving outstanding problems through constructive negotiations; in other words, in favour or relaxation of international tension, and peaceful coexistence".

At the other pole are all those who would like to torpedo detente, to whip up the arms race and to return to cold-war times. Those politicians of yesterday are not so numerous but they are dangerous. They are particularly dangerous because they have in their hands a huge military machine, first of all that of the United States.

The U.S. ruling class has not stood the test of detente, the test of peaceful cooperation.

Really, detente is a multi-aspect and multi-dimensional process. Detente is undoubtedly the way to peace and cooperation. But not only that, the Soviet Union proceeds from the premise that detente gives scope to the democratisation of international life in general and raises the political activity of the broadest masses of people. Detente is inseparable from the recognition of each people's right to independently decide their future, to choose a way of life and direction of social development.

For almost two years the rulers of the USA have been "flexing their muscles". For almost two years abusive language aimed at the Soviet Union and other socialist states has been heard from Washington. For almost two years myths about a "Soviet threat" and "hand of Moscow" have been serving as a kind of ideological foundation of U.S. foreign policy. What has Washington achieved? The amount of its nuclear bombs has surely grown. One military programme overtakes another. But U.S. international positions do not become stronger because of that, on the contrary.

The U.S. politicians' cynical talk of a "limited", "protracted", "rational" nuclear-missile war and the intention to localise such a war to the "European theatre of operations" have resulted in the growth of nervousness and concern in Western Europe.

New lines of tension have emerged in relations between the United States and Latin America.

And the Middle East? It is clear to all that were it not for Washington's support and patronage, Israel would not have risked to embark upon the road of genocide against the Palestinian people, and to drown in blood the long-suffering Lebanon. Now the Americans are finagling and writhing.

More cracks have appeared in the Japanese-American relations. Incidentally, neither has there been any lessening in the amount of cracks in the relations of Japan itself with a number of other countries because of its turn in the direction of militarization to which Washington is nudging it.

To the one hundred billion [dollar] budget deficit, to record unemployment, to a wave of bankrupticies and other crisis phenomena, the makers of American policy, the speaker continued, can quite add also an enormous foreign policy deficit. Things have gone so far that one could encounter the following statement in one American newspaper. If, the newspaper wrote, Moscow could manage to infiltrate its agents into the White House, it could still hardly do more to undermine the authority of America than this is being done by the present administration. This is, it turns out, where one should look for "the hand of Moscow."

To the bellicose, big-power, and boundlessly egocentric foreign policy course of the USA, the Soviet Union responds with a confident, restrained policy free from any fluctuations dictated by expediency. "From the first legislative act of the Soviet power -- the decree on peace," Leonid Brezhnev said, "to the recent decision of exceptional importance -- the commitment not to resort to the first use of nuclear weapons, the whole policy of our party and state has been imbued with a sincere desire to preserve peace. The Soviet Union is prepared to, and is doing everything possible to prevent a nuclear catastrophe, to curb the arms race and to strengthen the foundations of peace on earth."

The European policy of our country is based on the need to preserve the values of detente, to preserve and multiply what has been accomplished and laid down in Helsinki.

We, Konstantin Chernenko [said], sincerely wish to normalise relations with the great Chinese neighbour, and are convinced that this will be for the benefit of both China and the Soviet Union, as well as the cause of peace in the world.

The Soviet Union is opposed to a further growth of tensions in the Soviet-American relations. We stand for their normalisation and improvement, and are prepared to engage in businesslike and detailed negotiations which must of necessity take account of the interests of both sides.

If, however, Washington proves unable to rise above primitive anti-communism, if it persists in its policy of threats and diktat, well, then, we are sufficiently strong and we can wait. Neither sanctions nor bellicose posturing frighten us. We believe in reason. And we believe that sooner or later -- and the earlier, the better -- reason will triumph and the military threat will be averted.

Mankind deserves peace, and it will live in conditions of peace.

Referring to internal life of the USSR, to the causes underlying the accomplishments scored by the working people of the capital of Georgia, Chernenko pointed out that "the successes of Tbilisi -- are doubtless, the result of those big positive changes that have taken place in the whole of Georgia in the past ten years."

"The example of Georgia," he said, indicates what a great role is played in the life of each Soviet republic by the all-union division of labour. The development of Georgia as an organic component of a single national economy complex made it possible to set up industries previously non-existent in it. What is at issue is, above all, the electric power sector, ferrous and non-ferrous metallurgy, chemical industry and modern sectors of machine building and metal-processing.

Today, Georgia produces about 30 per cent of the total volume of manganese ore, turns out 30 per cent of long-distance electric locomotives and about 15 per cent of electric forklifts.

All this convincingly attests to the correctness of the course of the 26th CPSU Congress -- the course of building up the material and spiritual potential of each republic, and at the same time -- of making maximum use of this potential for a harmonious development of the entire Soviet Union. This is a vivid proof of the fruitfulness of the Leninist friendship of the peoples of the USSR, the sixtieth anniversary of whose founding we shall be marking soon."

Returns to Moscow

LD301844 Moscow Domestic Television Service in Russian 1400 GMT 30 Oct 82

[Text] Report from Tbilisi: Comrade Chernenko, member of the Politburo and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, has held a talk with members of the Georgian Communist Party Central Committee Politburo and the Tbilisi Gorkom as well as with leading party and administrative workers of the republic.

Shevardnadze, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Georgian Communist Party Central Committee, spoke of the progress in implementing the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress and of subsequent CPSU Central Committee plenums. He also spoke of the tasks set by Leonid Ilich Brezhnev during his stay in Georgia in May 1981. He noted that the party organization of Georgia consistently strives for further raising the level of management, for improving the use of production reserves, and for stepping up organizational and educational work.

Comrade Chernenko noted that in recent years the party organization of Georgia has done a large amount of work. The search for effective ways of solving very important socioeconomic tasks and of working with the masses is becoming increasingly creative. Much attention is being focused on organizational and political ways of ensuring the implementation of the set tasks. The exactingness of managing cadres is increasing and ideological work is being actively reorganized.

During the talk it was noted that Georgia had achieved a significant increase in the rate of economic and social development in recent years. The growth of industrial and agricultural production and the rise in labor productivity in the current fiscal year period are higher than the planned targets. At the same time there are reserves for increasing the efficiency of production and for reducing losses in working time. Much attention has been given to the problems of developing the light and food industries, of improving the quality of products and of implementing the plans for housing construction in the republic.

It was pointed out that in light of the decisions of the May 1982 CPSU Central Committee plenum, concrete tasks for implementing the country's Food Program had been outlined for the republic and for each rayon and farm. However, more persistent work must be done toward intensifying agricultural production through the accelerated development of subsidiary farms of enterprises and establishments, and toward increasing Georgia's contribution to the implementation of the Food Program.

The leadership of the republic expressed the determination of workers in industry and agriculture to fulfill the plans and socialist obligations of the jubilee year and the fiscal year period as a whole.

Comrade Chernenko stressed that in implementing the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress, the chief and determining factor in unity of word and action, decision and execution. He expressed certainty that the Communists and working people of Georgia would meet the 60th anniversary of the union with new achievements.

Continuing to familiarize himself with Tbilisi, Comrade Chernenko visited the Museum of the Friendship of Peoples and the republican VDNKH [Exhibition of Achievements of the National Economy of the USSR]. Today Comrades Chernenko and Shevardnadze also took part in the traditional autumn peoples labor celebration of friendship and faternity and visited the old parts of the city.

Later today Comrade Chernenko left for Moscow. He was seen off at the airport by Comrade Shevardnadze, Comrade Gilashvili, chairman of the Presidium of the Georgian Supreme Soviet, Comrade Kartvelishvili, chairman of the Council of Minister of the republic, and members of the Georgian Communist Party Politburo.

SAKHAROV APPEALS TO WEST TO SAVE SHCHARANSKIY

OW301712 Hong Kong AFP in English 1657 GMT 30 Oct 82

[Text] Moscow, Oct. 30 (AFP) -- Soviet physicist Andrey Sakharov has appealed to Pope John Paul II, French President Francois Mitterrand and Italian Communist Party Secretary-General Enrico Berlinguer to intervene with Soviet authorities on behalf of imprisoned dissident Anatoliy Shcharanskiy.

In a letter to the three leaders -- copies of which were delivered in Moscow to Western journalists by Mr. Sakharov's wife Elena Bonner -- the physicist, himself a dissident, said their intervention might "save the life of Antoliy Shcharanskiy who is dying in Shistopol prison."

Mr. Shcharansky, 34, one of the founders of the now disbanded Helsinki Accords Watchdog Committee, began an unlimited hunger strike on September 27 to protest against prison conditions.

"For a long time his mother and his brother have not been able to visit him," wrote Mr. Sakharov, who has been relegated to Gorkiy, about 400 km (240 miles) from Moscow.

"His letters have been systematically confiscated" and "moved by despair" he began a hunger strike for his rights, the physicist wrote.

"After a month of hunger strike, the health and life of Shcharanskiy are in extreme danger," he added.

Mr. Shcharanskiy was sentenced in 1978 to 13 years in prison for "treason and espionage."

In his letter, Mr. Sakharov called this "an accusation which many people in our country and in the rest of the world consider totally unjusitified."

"I beseech you to use your influence and to ask Soviet authorities to save the life of Anatoliy Shcharanskiy -- for humanity and for international trust, he said.

Mr. Sakharov also sent a telegram today to Soviet Interior Minister Nilolay Shchelokov, asking him to intervene on behalf of Mr. Shcharanskiy to avoid "a fatal end."

Mr Shcharanskiy's mother, Ida Milgrom has asked Soviet leader Leonid Brezhnev to grant her a "short talk" with her son, during which she promised to try "to convince him to give up his hunger strike."

"Help me to save my son," she said in a telegram to the Soviet president.

SAKHAROV LETTER ALLEGES OFFICIAL HARASSMENT

NC311417 Paris AFP in English 1352 GMT 31 Oct 82

[Excerpt] Moscow, Oct 31 (AFP) -- A recent incident of aggression against leading Soviet dissident Andrey Sakharov, sent three years ago into internal exile in Gorkiy, 400 kms (240 miles) east of Moscow, is the latest persecution inflicted on him over the past 12 years.

On October 11, Dr Sakharov, 60, was waiting in a parked car for his wife Elena Bonner, who had gone to buy a train ticket, when an unknown man came over and, on the pretext of asking him something, chloroformed him.

When the Nobel Prize winning physicist regained consciousness, he discovered he had lost his briefcase, which contained 900 manuscript pages and about 500 typewritten pages of a copy of his memoirs.

When he opened his eyes, he also noticed three women near the car. One of them held a satchel, which could have been a nurse's first-aid kit. They told him they had seen the thief and had called the militia.

But Dr Sakharov, the "father" of the Soviet H-bomb, today says he has no doubt that the three women had been assigned by the KGB Soviet secret police to help the thief if necessary and also to stop him from calling for help.

In a letter dated October 23 to the head of the KGB, a copy of which was given yesterday to Western correspondents here, Dr Sakharov said that the thief had also stolen a camera and a radio.

The letter also noted that he had been the victim of two previous thefts, in Moscow in 1978 and in Gorkiy in 1981.

Since Dr Sakharov was abruptly exiled to the forbidden city of Gorkiy on January 22, 1980, he has been under permanent KGB surveillance, isolated from friends and relatives, and authorised only to see his wife, who is his sole link with the outside world.

For the past three years she has been making incessant trips from Moscow, where she lives, to Gorkiy.

In the meantime, Dr Sakharov has become for the Soviet press "a renegade punished for the moral and political wrong he has caused his fellow-citizens over the past 10 years."

He is accused of being a "traitor," who has allegedly given state secrets to Western intelligence services, while militiamen watch his flat and he is followed wherever he goes by KGB agents in cars.

This continual harassment and isolation by the Soviet authorities has not succeeded in stifling the voice of this prestigious dissident, who has staked his life to defend human rights in the Soviet Union.

AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENTS FOR 29, 30 OCT REPORTED

LD300142/LD310250 [Editorial Report] The following is a compilation of reports on agricultural developments in the USSR carried by Moscow Domestic Service in Russian on 29 and 30 October. Times of broadcast are given in parentheses at the end of each item.

29 October

A total of about 7.8 million tons of raw cotton has been delivered in the country's cotton growing areas. (0300 GMT)

The corn harvest is nearing completion in Kirghizia. The republic's Ministry of Agriculture reports that on average each hectare has produced 54 quintals of grain and 300 quintals of green mass. Kirghizia's farms have completed the sowing of winter crops and the plowing of winter fallow. (0300 GMT)

Namely 800,000 hectares have been set aside for winter cereals in Uzbekistan. Two-thirds of this area have been sown. Work has been completed in Fergana Valley and Bukhara Oblast. (1000 GMT)

Farmers in Azerbaijan have gathered 1.7 million tons of grapes. This amount has never been reached before. The cotton harvesting is proceeding in complex conditions; nevertheless, all the rayons have already coped with the planned tasks . Cotton farmers are aiming to hand over to the state 1 million tons. (1430 GMT)

The farm workers of Chernovtsy and Ivano-Frankovsk Oblasts have over-fulfilled the state plans for the procurement of grain . Chernovtsy Oblast delivered 130,000 tons of grain and Ivano-Frankovsk 90,000 tons. In both oblasts farms have provided themselves with cereal seed for the next season. (1500 GMT)

30 October

In the Ukraine harvesting of sunflowers has practically ended. The harvest is larger than last year, particularly in Donetsk, Zaporozhye and Kiev Oblasts. Many farms have a yield of over a ton of oil per hectare. The Ukraine accounts for about 45 percent of the USSR sunflower crop. (0500 GMT)

Sowing of winter crops is underway in Tajikistan. They have already been sown on nearly 200,000 hectares on sovkhozes and kolkhozes. Wheat and barley are being sown mainly on nonirrigated lands. (1200 GMT)

The present autumn gave farmers of many regions of the country a few favorable weeks for the successful completion of the atuumn field work and for the creation of a reliable foundation for the next year's harvest. At the beginning fo the last five days of October winter crops had been sown on 36 million hectares. Sowing is now continuing in the south of Kazakhstan, Central Asia and the Transcaucasus, and in various other places where the optimum time limits have not yet expired. Care must be given to ensure that more snow covers the sown areas and to protect the wheat, rye and barley from being covered by ice and from being destroyed by frost.

In the country 95 million hectares of land has been plowed. This is 85 percent of the plan. The warm weather makes it possible to actively continue this work. Fifteen oblasts in the RSFSR have completed preparation of the soil for sowing of spring crops. Kazakhstan, Lithuania, Estonia and Moldavia are nearly ready. In the North Caucasus plowing is delayed. In Stavropol and Krasnodarsk Krays only 1/3 of the area allocated has been sown. The fact that this urgent work can be carried out more speedily here is shown by the experience of sovkhozes and kolkhozes of the Don, where the preparation of the soil has already been completed.

To obtain a high harvest it is important to apply mineral and organic fertilizers to plowed land. It is precisely this that made it possible for farms of Konstantinovskiy Rayon in Donetsk Oblast to harvest 30-40 quintals of grain per hectare during an arid summer. Unfortunately this agricultural method is undervalued in a number of places. Even on lands where sugar beets are to be planted a number of farms of Tambov, Belgorod and Poltava Oblasts have failed to apply mineral fertilizers. (1200 GMT)

The agricultural workers of Chernovtsy and Ivano-Frankovsk Oblasts in the Ukraine have overfulfilled the state plan for the sale of grain to the state. The granaries of the motherland received 130,000 tons from the farms of Chernovtsy Oblast, while from Ivano-Frankovsk they received 90,000 tons of grain. The sovkhozes and kolkhozes of these oblasts fully procured for themselves grain crop seeds for next year's harvest. (1210 GMT)

The corn harvest in North Osetia has been good despite unfavorable weather conditions. Many farms have averaged 60 quintals per hectare on irrigated lands, and the best results have been 80 to 100 quintals per hectare. (1630 GMT)

KIRGHIZIA AREA SUFFERS FROM HEAVY SNOWFALL

LD301526 Moscow Domestic Television Service in Russian 1400 GMT 30 Oct 82

[From the Vremya newscast]

[Text] In the central rayons of the Lake Issyk-Kul area of Kirghizia, snowfalls have occurred which are unprecedented for the region. The snow has reached a depth of 1 and 1/2 to 2 meters. In 48 hours, 128 mm of precipitation fell which is half of the annual [as heard] norm.

The working people of Issyk-Kul Oblast have demonstrated their organization in eradicating the consequences of the drifting snow. Food and fodder are being delivered to livestock farms and remote villages. Troops from the local garrison have been dispatched to help the farms which have suffered. A headquarters has been set up to combat the elements. Enterprises and institutions in these rayons are working normally.

OFFICIALS CRITICIZED FOR DAIRY INDUSTRY LOSSES

PM291049 [Editorial Report] Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian on 20 October in the Morning Edition publishes on page 2 a 1,200-word report entitled "The Lost Tons; From a Session of the USSR People's Control Committee" by IZVESTIYA special correspondent A. Frolov. The article discusses the failure of specified leaders of enterprises and ministries to prevent "large losses of milk, buttermilk and whey at a number of enterprises under the jurisdiction of the Lithuanian SSR and Estonian SSR Ministries of the Meat and Dairy Industry."

Called to account at the People's Control Committee session were: M.V. Buklis, Lithuanian minister of the meat and dairy industry; Y.R. Ken, Estonian deputy minister of the meat and dairy industry; and Y.A. Kyaer and T.R. Kyukhkna, directors of the Payde and Pylva dairy combines respectively. Poor management and slackness are cited as principal causes. The article concludes with a call for greater accountability on the part of enterprise and public organization leaders.

The author also points out that Y.S. Sokolov, USSR deputy minister of the meat and dairy industry, was also called to account for "insufficient vigor in monitoring the work of republic organizations."

RASHIDOV VISITS UZBEK COTTON HARVESTERS

LD301932 Moscow Domestic Television Service in Russian 1400 GMT 30 Oct 82

[From the Vremya newscast]

[Excerpts] Uzbek farmers are harvesting cotton in difficult weather conditions. Five million tons of raw cotton were delivered to the republic's procurement centers today. Fine-fiber cotton can and should be harvested by combine harvesters, say experts from Internatsional Sovkhoz.

The fields of the sovkhoz were visited by Comrade Rashidov, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Uzbek Communist Party Central Committee. Uzbek farmers obtain the highest yields of fine-fiber cotton in the country. This year they will produce 395,000 tons of the valuable raw material for the textile industry.

LIVESTOCK UNIT EQUIPMENT MAINTENANCE VIEWED

PM290959 Moscow SELSKAYA ZHIZN in Russian 23 Oct 82 p 2

[Yu. Grachev report: "Improving Technical Provision for Livestock Units: From an All-Union Operational Staff Session"]

[Text] A routine session of the all-union operational staff for material and technical supplies to agriculture has taken place. The chief question it examined was that of preparing livestock units for the coming wintering of livestock. It was noted that this matter depends largely on how industrial enterprises cope with plans for deliveries of the necessary machinery to kolkhozes and sovkhozes.

It must be said that there are many bottlenecks here. Thus certain plants of the USSR Ministry of Machine Building for Animal Husbandry and Fodder Production have for a long time been failing to fulfill plans for the production of livestock fountains, milking machines, manure cleaner-conveyors, incubators and other machines and equipment.

Nor are things going too well at the moment as regards the supply to rural workshops of spare parts for livestock-raising machinery. Repair work on this machinery must be completed at once, but many kolkhozes and sovkhozes cannot do this as yet because they are experiencing an acute shortage of drive belts, gibs and scrapers for manure cleaner-conveyors, disks for units for preparing vitamin meal, troughs and conduits for poultry unit equipment and spare parts for feed distributors.

Collectives which are failing to fulfill rural orders were named at the session. Among them are the Chelno-Vershiny livestock unit equipment plant in Kuybyshev Oblast, the Kurganselmash, Kovelselmash and Yelgavselmash plants, the Lithuanian Neris production association and others.

What are the reasons for the laggardness at these and other enterprises? Most important, of course, are internal, organizational disorder and the inability to organize things in such a way as to ensure that production is not chaotic. Departmental disagreements also have an effect. They have not yet been eliminated from the practice of suppliers of material and technical resources to agriculture. It is a question of disruptions in the supply of metal and subassemblies and in the provision of transport for delivering industrial output to kolkhozes and sovkhozes.

The session also examined questions of technical backup for the fall-winter repair of the machine and tractor pool.

Taking part in the staff's work were responsible workers of the CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers, the USSR People's Control Committee and the USSR Gossnab, and representatives of industrial ministries and departments.